The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A Successful Engagement at Warrenton.

A FORCE OF REBELS DRIVEN OUT.

Details of Movements up to Monday.

Demonstrations of the Rebels at the Fords of the Rappahannock.

Movement of a Large Body Toward the Luray Valley.

THE RECENT RAID ON CATLETT'S STATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Passengers from Virginia to-day report that there was an engagement at Warrenton, Va., yesterday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town. We were still holding it at the latest advices.

The rebel forces which have been engaged in the recent fights are mainly cavalry.

The following-named persons are among those wounded during the recent skirmishes in Virginia. They are at the several hospitals in Alexandria.

SEVENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Ferd Hicks,	Gotfried Pritzbaur,
Gustavus Schaaf,	Fred. Water,
Wm. Hain,	Mathias Buck,
John McIntyre,	Henry Whittell,
Ernest Miller,	Jasper Filacer,
Oliver Schaar,	Frank Isley.

SIXTY-FIRST OHIO.

Corp. Joseph B. Drew,	Samuel J. Rowe,
E. G. Rainy,	Stephen Welsh.
George Kent,	

FIRST OHIO BATTERY

William Work.

SECOND OHIO BATTERY.

George McPherson.

FIRST NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

Corp. Blaze,	Sergt. Jacob Black.

FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Charles Wienderlich.

THE RAID BY GENS. STUART AND LEE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MANASSAS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, as your correspondent was in camp with the baggage and supply trains of SIGEL'S First Army Corps, south of Catlett's Station, an alarm was given that the rebel cavalry had attacked and taken the Station and were advancing upon us. For a time the consternation occasioned by so sudden and unexpected an attack was great, but by the cool and determined behavior of some of the officers and men order was soon restored. The Purnell Legion formed quickly and fought bravely, and, although *crushed back* by overwhelming numbers, stood their ground until resistance was *destruction*. The "Bucktails," under Col. KANE, of your city, covered themselves with glory.

Upon repairing to the station at daylight we found that last night the railroad train from Rappahannock reached there about 8 P. M., and was waiting for a train to come up from Alexandria. In about an hour a cry was heard from the camp, ahead of the train, to "fall in men, we are attacked." So IT WAS; *true as preachin'* WE WERE. The rebel cavalry rode up to the engine and ordered the engineer to surrender. He refused and the "chivalry" fired several volleys at him, and at the same time fired into the rear of the train, which had attached *two passenger cars and about fifty passengers in them.* The whole train was in an instant surrounded, and all who dared to come out were surrounded and taken prisoners. As the rebels dismounted, the engineer drew the valve and some one separated the train, leaving two car-loads of sick from Warrenton. Just as the train started, about thirty men of Company B, Purnell Legion, of Baltimore, advanced to the rear of the train and poured a volley into the rebel cavalry who had it surrounded.

The rebels fell back in a perfect "skedaddle," but in a few minutes rallied and charged most vigorously and took all the men prisoners.

The hospital at Catlett's Station was "sacked," and all the sick taken out South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered to their hearts' content. Two sutler wagons were plundered of such articles as the scamps wanted and then burnt. *The rebels remained near the Station nearly five hours*, doing as they pleased. A fearful thunderstorm raged during the whole time of the attack. The lightning was almost blinding, and the thunder was most appallingly fearful. The rain fell in drenching torrents. While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the Station, another dashed upon Gen. POPE'S wagon-train, half a mile further up the road. The train was guarded by about two hundred of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under Col. KANE, who had just reached here the previous day, since being wounded at Cross Keyes.

The men rushed out and fired a volley in the darkness; the rebels fell back, but advanced again, and surrounding the whole party, took Col. KANE and some one hundred and forty-nine of his men prisoners. But Providence favoring, Col. KANE, encouraging his men, sent them out *one by one* to the rear in the storm, and when all were out, followed himself, and while the rebs were absorbed by the storm, escaped. Fourteen of the same gallant men charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The rebs then popped over to POPE'S wagons, took all his fancy horses, papers, &c., and *burned his two wagons.* They also robbed and burned two sutlers' wagons, and three of the supply wagons, with all the equipage of Gen. POPE and others, which they did not want. Gen. MCDOWELL'S guard lay but a short distance off, and kept up a continuous fire, aided by a few "Bucktails" who had escaped previous to the surrounding. But the rebel fire and charge was too severe, and the men fell back. The rebels took some half dozen horses from MCDOWELL'S train, and all his private stores, completely rummaging his mess-chests and wagon. Another party had crossed the railroad and gone down to Gens. RICKETTS' and KING'S supply-trains and headquarter-wagons. They gave a tremendous shout, and charged down into the ravine, where KING'S wagoners were, upon the outside, guarded by some Wisconsin troops, who drew up and fired into the rebel cavalry, killing two and taking two prisoners, during a skirmish of nearly an hour. When the fire opened, Maj. WM. PAINTER, Division Quartermaster, Capt. FRED. GERKER, Brigade Quartermaster, and Capt. D. B. JONES, Commissary, ran out, mounted their horses, cheered the men, urging them to stand firm, and were taken prisoners.

An hour before daylight a squadron of the brave Col. ALLEN'S First Maine Cavalry charged up the railroad, and the rebels at once *departed thence for Warrenton.* In the commencement of this "break," one of the correspondents of the *Inquirer* was, with a friend, taken prisoner, but subsequently escaped from nine of the chivalry. The two took to the scant woods, and crouched behind a stump until daylight appeared. During the time they heard the rebels conversing, and during the vivid flashes of lightning saw them lead off our men prisoners.

A rebel Lieutenant—taken prisoner by the Wisconsin boys, who killed six and wounded six rebels, and secured six horses and two dead rebels—says that Friday noon, the rebel First Virginia, Col. O'BRIEN commanding, the Fifth Virginia and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, under Col. W. H. F. LEE, Jr., and Gen. STUART, with about 1,200 men, crossed the Rappahannock and came direct to Warrenton. Here they took a few prisoners, and the terrible storm of Friday night coming up, they halted until six o'clock P. M., when they made a dash to the railroad. STUART remained at Warrenton with one squadron. He says he heard JACKSON had gone off up the river, but they had no infantry or artillery; he knows of no positions or numbers of the rebel army, but said they considered the taking of Washington as a sure thing in a short time.

About 7 A. M., Saturday, a squadron of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets on the Warrenton road, and the whole camp was again under arms; guards were called out, the teamsters formed their wagons in circles, with the horses inside, and all the guns were got out to make a desperate resistance; in a few minutes the cavalry were deployed out, and a body of cavalry coming up from towards Manassas proved to be the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, deploying as skirmishers. Such cheers as went from the men one seldom hears. Soon a long string of cars and engines, loaded with infantry, came up, and order and security again reigned. All the morning we heard one incessant roar of artillery down on the Rappahannock. We can learn no particulars. Up to last night there had been no fight, though it was believed the rebels were trying to throw a column of eighty thousand accross the Rappahannock, above the railroad, to get in our rear.

The rebels were very ferocious, and in all their charges shouted, yelled and swore, "Surrender or die!" A contraband, who came in this morning, says that a number of contrabands with him were cut down by the cavalry, and he only escaped by taking to the thicket. In the height of the panic this morning, we saw a number of stalwart negroes, with muskets, side by side with teamsters and soldiers. Our whole loss is about 300 prisoners, seven wagons and a hundred horses, a few killed and wounded. All our wounded and their own were taken off with them.

We have received the following names. Some may yet come in, but it was noon when we left, and most who were close by had come in:

Of the Purnell Legion, Maryland troops, there were killed: Company C—Frederick Simon, Pollard Woolen. Missing—Frank Porter, James T. Alexander, L. K. Terry, J. Burns, Morris Devine.

First-Lieut. Hogarth, Company B; Second-Lieut. Brooks, Company B.

Killed—Privates Herman, Company K, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in detail around Rickett's wagons.

Additional prisoners taken by the rebels from the Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers—Capt. Gibson, Lieut. Reinaker, Company A; T. B. Jones, G. W. Jones, James Giles, J. Horstman, Company D.

During the onset of the rebels after the wagons had been fired, they started back from the road to where Gen. MILROY'S trains lay, intending to pay their attentions to them, but they were promptly met by a guard of about one hundred men, headed by the gallant Capt. J. B. MCDONALD, Commissary of MILROY'S Brigade, His bravery and determination saved the train.

Capt. T. LOWRY, and his clerks of the Quartermaster's Department, secured the valuable papers and money belonging to the Government, and retired to a secluded place in the woods until the dash was over.

On Friday, one of the new recruits of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers was run over and killed, by a forage train, at Licking Creek, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. His name was not known. He was decently buried near the spot.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 24.

We have the following additional particulars of the Confederate cavalry raid upon Catlett's Station: The train waiting upon a switch consisted of two passenger cars and five freight cars. Mr. A. S. LAWRENCE, of this city, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, was on the train at the time, and informs us that the first notice of the attack was the sound of firing outside. Some forty or fifty of the Bucktail Rifles, who were getting something to eat, rallied, and fired a volley at the Confederate cavalry as they swooped down upon them; but the cavalry came in such overwhelming numbers that the Bucktails were forced to take shelter behind trees, logs of wood, &c. Some of the passengers in the cars—Mr. LAWRENCE among the number—had meantime hastily ranged themselves by the side of the Bucktails, to aid in resisting the assault, but were also obliged to take cover from the numbers opposed to them. The Maryland Purnell Legion, stationed here, is said to have behaved very badly, and to have run away in a panic.

The Confederate cavalry took forty or fifty prisoners, destroyed a number of wagons, variously stated by different parties at from six to thirty, and carried off some 200 horses, mounting their prisoners on these horses. Among the prisoners were some 25 Ohio cavalry, surprised in their tents, who fell into line and surrendered without resistance. Six of the Bucktails were killed and eight wounded. Mr. LAWRENCE and three of the Bucktails saved themselves by crawling under the platform of the station-house, where they were for some time in the immediate vicinity of a rebel officer, who seated himself directly over them upon the platform during the rain, and shouted to his men to "smoke out the d—d Yankees from their hiding-places." While they were under the platform, Col. FITZHUGH LEE, (son of Gen. ROBERT LEE,) who was in command of the rebel cavalry, rode up to the station and called out to MRS. CATLETT to tell his family "that he was well."

The enemy's force consisted of detachments of the First, Fourth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, some 1,200 strong, picked men. They crossed the Rappahannock at Porter's Ford, two miles above the White Sulphur Springs, and lurked in the neighborhood of Warrenton during Thursday night.

It is singular that, though they stopped some hours at Catlett's Station, they did no injury to the railroad or telegraph. The train of cars at Catlett's escaped, through the courage of a fireman, who worked the engine off the switch after the engineer in charge had skedaddled in fright. It is believed that the enemy retreated before daylight by the same route they approached.

Col. CLARY, Chief Quartermaster Army of Virginia, escaped by crawling away upon his hands and knees, pistol in hand, he having declared that he would die before surrendering.

The rebel loss at Catlett's is thought to have been about a dozen, from the number of ambulances they used in which to carry off their dead and wounded.

The convalescents who so successfully repulsed the rebels numbered less than one hundred, and were under the command of Lieut. ELLIS, who, on the approach of the rebels, immediately formed in the darkness of the night when they heard them coming on the opposite side of the road, and let into them so furiously that they (the rebels) thinking that a much larger force than they anticipated was present, retreated, leaving the Lieutenant a prisoner and one dead man on the field.

Shortly after the attack upon Catlett's, the same Confederate cavalry, or a portion of it, made a dash upon a section of the same wagon trains, which was guarded by some eighty invalid soldiers belonging to the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments, and Nineteenth Indiana, under a Wisconsin officer, also an invalid.

The Confederate commander galloped up and shouted, "Stack your arms, boys, run those wagons up and set fire to them, that's the order," evidently designing to pass himself off for a Federal officer. The reply was, "Who in hell are you, to give such orders?" accompanied by a volley, and the brave invalid soldiers immediately drew up in line, with fixed bayonets.

Three charges were made upon them by the Confederates, answered by three rounds of musketry, and upon receiving the last of these the Confederates turned tail and fled, minus their expected plunder; and minus also three of their number killed, ten horses killed, and twelve horses left behind in their flight, with a quantity of cavalry equipments. But one of our men was injured—a Wisconsin soldier—who received a sabre-cut. The scene of this attack was about a mile from Catlett's. One of the rebels killed was recognized by parties in the neighborhood as a Corp. PENDLETON. It is feared that in the raid upon Catlett's, Lieut.-Col. MYERS, Quartermaster McDOWELL'S corps, and Capt. GOLDEN, Disbursing-Assistant to Col. CLARY, C. Q. M., Army of Virginia, were captured.

Lieut. L. C. HUBBS, of the First Virginia Cavalry, who was captured on Friday night, was brought to the city yesterday and sent to the Old Capitol. He admits they had one killed—a corporal—and some ten or fifteen wounded. He also confirms the report that SIGEL has taken a whole brigade prisoners, with the exception of those who are killed or wounded.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The rain of Friday afternoon and night, and Saturday last, in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock, served to swell the river so as to make it unfordable anywhere below the mountains, a few miles back of Warrenton Springs, which, of course, put a stop to efforts of the rebel army on its western and southern bank to repeat their apparent attempts of Thursday and Friday last to cross the river in force. Nevertheless, the artillery firing at nearly all the fords, from the Springs down to Fredericksburg, was kept up on Saturday and yesterday with more or less spirit, but with no results that have been deemed sufficiently important to be reported here by persons coming from that quarter.

We hear that the Seventh Ohio and Twenty-third New-York, early on Saturday morning, crossed the river to the side occupied by the Confederates, and recrossed with difficulty, (owing to the rapidity of the river's rise,) and with some loss from their engagement with the opposing enemy.

At the same time, at a different ford, a rebel brigade managed to force its way across, and is said to have been mostly cut off from its support by the rising water. We have rumors that two regiments of it were either cut up or captured by the portion of SIGEL'S force opposite whose position they crossed the river.

In the course of Saturday, Brig.-Gen. BOHLEN, of Philadelphia, while serving in the immediate vicinity of the ford and railroad bridge at the Rappahannock station, was killed by a shell.

It seems to be believed in military circles here that up to this forenoon the total Union loss in defending the fords between Fredericksburgh and Warrenton Springs, from Wednesday last until this morning, will be covered by 250. We have no data on which to venture an estimate of the rebel loss, though, as they were repulsed in at least a dozen different seeming efforts to effect a crossing in force, the probability is that they must have suffered largely. This is certainly true, of late movements on the river bank mean more than so many feints, to conceal their purpose of operating seriously elsewhere.

While we do not think it proper to describe, at this time, either the position or the movements of our own troops in front of the enemy, we may state that our fear to-day is that the latter will retreat within forty-eight hours, in as hot haste as that in which they advanced last week from Gordonsville, taking advantage of the existing comparatively high state of the river to enable them to get away, if possible, without instant pursuit. If they seriously intended to cross the Rappahannock, there can be little doubt that they will do so, as all their efforts to cross, up to late advices from there, were signal failures.

We learn that the rebel column that came east, by way of Orange Court-house, crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, and made directly for the Rappahannock at Kelly's Mill and Ford, and the ford at the crossing of the railroad, *via* Stevensburgh and Brandy; thus leaving Culpepper Court-house six or seven miles to their left.

Up to Friday morning no rebel force had passed through Culpepper Court-house, except a body of some 200 cavalry, operating as a sort of flank-guard.

P. S.—We have every reason to believe that there has been but very little, if any, firing across the Rappahannock to-day.

LIST OF WOUNDED SENT TO ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON.

The following is a list of wounded who have been sent from the Rappahannock to Alexandria and Washington:

Corporal William T. Collins, Co. A, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—ball in thigh, splintering bone. Amputated at junction upper and middle thighs.

Jas. H. Walters, 14th N. Y. S. M.—shell wound, left leg amputated 3½ inches below knee joint.

Wm. O. Daniels, Co. I, 23d N. Y. V.—bullet through right hand, finger removed.

Preston Cooper, 2d U. S. S.—wound by shell.

Sergeant John Oliver, Co. K, 14th N. Y. S. M.—contused wound, scalp.

Christopher Campbell, Co. B, 35th N. Y. V.—musket ball through hip joint.

John Blow, 1st N. Y. Artillery—right breast.

Jacoo Brock, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Artillery—right side and foot.

C. Christian, Co. B, 5th Virginia—left knee.

O. Mooney, Co. D, 5th Virginia—right arm.

Capt. Merryman, Co. F, 5th Virginia—left knee.

C. McGuier, Co. D, 5th Virginia—head.

J. B. Perkins, Co. D, 5th Virginia—right elbow.

Wm. Clay, Co. K, 5th Virginia—right side.

N. O. Daniels, Co. I, 23d New-York—right hand.

Corp. C. Brady, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—right side and foot.

Sergt. J. Oliver, Co. K, 14th New-York—head.

Wm. Work, Co. K, Ohio Battery—left leg.

G. McPherson, Co. K, Ohio Battery—head.

Wm. C. White, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—foot.

J. J. Cross, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—finger and leg.

Sergt. J. C. Hobensack, 1st N. J. Cav.—leg.

W. W. Richard, 1st New-Jersey Caval.—shoulder.

M. Kellyhan, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—hip.

C. C. Ribbons, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—arm.

R. McDonald, Harris Light Cavalry—ribs.

Corp. J. Burlingame, Harris Light Cav.—shoulder.

W. Hicscox, Harris Light Cavalry—lung.

C. S. Barker, Harris Light Cavalry—shoulder.

Wm. Hain, Co. I, 74th Penn.—left elbow.

Corp. Ed. McGlaughlin, Co. —, 61st Ohio—left leg.

Lieut. Welch, Co. I, 61st Ohio—left side and arm.

H. Wissels, Co. I, 74th Penn.—right shoulder.

E. G. Raddy, Co. D, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

And. Bock, Co. I, 74th Pennsylvania—right elbow.

L. Wunderlich, Co. H, 74th Penn.—left arm.

V. Bruce, Co. A, 5th Virginia—face and neck.

Corp. J. B. Deane, Co. H, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

Sergt. C. Hoegler, Co. A, 74th Penn.—right foot.

O. Saharr, Co. H, 74th Pennsylvania—both legs.

T. Gerster, Co. B, 74th Pennsylvania—right arm.

E. Miller, Co. D, 74th Penn.—left shoulder.

F. Bohr, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania—left leg.

J. Dennis, Co. E, 61st Ohio—right arm.

Lieut. Hoburg, Co. E, 74th Pennsylvania—hip.

Ord. Sergt. Heirlig, Co. G, 74th Penn.—right leg.

Sergt. Xavier Mahler, Co. E, 74th Pa.—hip, serious.

J. Watcher, Co. G, 74th Penn.—left hand and thigh.

J. Back, Co. B, 74th Pennsylvania—left foot.

B. Scheil, Co. G, 74th Pennsylvania—left thigh.

W. H. Morgan, Co. E, 61st Ohio—head.

G. W. Fultz, Co. A, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

M. McCormick, Co. A, 61st Ohio—right hip.

J. J. Mitchell, Co. I, 8th Virginia—left shoulder.

J. McCawley, Co. H, 61st Ohio—left hip.

G. Schoof, Co. B, 74th Penn.—right shoulder.

Christian New, Co. F, 74th Penn.—head, serious.

W. Burknes, Co. I, 75th Ohio—side and left elbow.

Wm. Ernhardt, Co. I, 75th Ohio—wound through bowels.

—— Senons—left neck and wrist.

J. Walker, Co. K, 74th Pennsylvania—left side and left arm.

I. L. Steele, Co. B, 8th Va.—shell wound, left eye.

M. Travers, Co. F, 61st Ohio—abdomen.

George Kent, Co. K, 61st Ohio—right arm.

L. Smith, Co. G, 74th Pennsylvania—left heel.

J. Mangalt, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania—abdomen.

Lieut. Heck, Co. I, 74th Pennsylvania—right thigh.

G. Ogden, Co. G, 25th Ohio—left thigh bone fractured.

CRONISE'S NEW-YORK BATTERY.

Wounded.

Capt. Cronise, Lieut. Stoching, Sergt. And. Young.

Killed.

George W. Ford.

THIRD MARYLAND.

Killed.

Lewis Brown.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Killed.

Sergt. Irwin, Co. G.

Corp. Treasdale, Co. C.

Thomas Sersion, Co. D.

Wounded.

Chief Bugler Baker—shoulder.

—— McDonald, Co. L—right arm.

William Scott, Co. F—abdomen.

Corp. Burlingame, Co. G—right collar-bone.

—— Elsworth, Co. G—left collar-bone.

Timothy House, Co. G—spent ball in arm.

John Oakford, Co. G—spent ball in back.

Charles Hall, Co. M—flesh wound, shoulder.

Ezra F. Doolittle, Co. B—fracture collar-bone.

Missing.

J. Lee, Co. F.

Killed.

Capt. Buell, Reserve Ohio Artillery.

Died at Bealton Station, Aug. 22.

Martin Travers, Co. F, 61st Ohio.

Wm. Everhart, Co. G, 75th Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. McGovern, Co. H, 102d N. Y.—both hands.

Geo. W. Fultz, Co. A, 6th Ohio—thigh.

Jas. R. Smith, Co. H, 88th Penn.—side, serious.

Lieut. Hoherz, Co. E, 74th Penn.—right side.

Jno. Betts, Co. A, 75th Ohio—amputation left shoulder joint.

Fred. Harbison, Co. A, 60th New-York—typhoid.

Thos. Sweney, Co. K, 1st Ohio—left hip.

Lieut. Thos. Phillbin, Co. B, 4th New-York Cavalry—left hand.

I. Beale, Co. K, 13th Mass.—forehead, slight.

Edw. Gehrlin, Co. E, 58th N. Y.—left hand.

John Lea y, Co. L, 1st New-York—thigh.

Oscar Franz, Co. H, 109th Penn.—finger.

Fleming Gaw, Co. A, 9th Penn.—shell wound.

FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY.

Sergt. John Brown, Co. B; Edwin Myer, Co. B; Jonn Williams, Co. B—taken prisoners.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Gunboat Unadilla—The Health of the Troops Good—The Rebel Ram at Savannah a Failure, &c.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Unadilla*, Commander COLLINS, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal Aug. 20, and Delaware Breakwater 26th, at 6:30 P. M. She reports, Aug. 23, off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship *Ericsson*, from Port Royal for Hampton Roads, having in tow ship *Planter*.

Everything remained quiet at Port Royal. The health of those attached to the squadron, as well as that of the troops, was good.

The excitement concerning the rebel ram expected from Savannah had entirely subsided—deserters having reported that she was a failure, that she leaked badly, and could not be steered.

The *Unadilla* has the following officers:

Commander, N. COLLINS; Executive Officer and Acting Master, Edward Van Sice; Acting Masters, Wm. L. Tuttle, Peter N. Cruse; First Assistant Engineer, (Acting Chief,) Edward Marsland;) Assistant Surgeon, C. T. Hubbard; A. A. Paymaster, Geo. B. Tripp; Third Assistant Engineers, R. H. Thurston, H. S. Leonard and Fredk. Bull, Jr.; Quartermaster's Mates, Wm. H. Brice and George E. Thomas; Captain's Clerk, J. Collins.

...sult on a Keeper in Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

A convict in the Sing Sing prison named JOHN BAHN, committed an unprovoked and brutal assault upon keeper DAVID W. DUCKMAN yesterday morning. He struck the keeper in the face with a heavy stave, rendering him insensible, and inflicting a serious, if not fatal wound, and would have killed him had not the other convicts interfered. But little hopes are entertained of Mr. DUCKMAN'S recovery.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEUTONIA.

Important Correspondence Between Secretary Seward and Earl Russell.

A Letter from Mr. Seward, Written in May Last.

Earl Russell's Answer, Written in July.

Position of England on the American Struggle.

ENTIRE NEUTRALITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Fling at the Restrictions upon the Press in America.

The following important correspondence is received by the *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., which arrived at an early hour this morning:

No. 1.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

(Received June 21.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, June 20, 1862.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit to your lordship a copy of the dispatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 28th ult., which I desired to read to you in my interview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally left at home. Renewing, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 1.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 8th of May has been received.

There is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels which had left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports which the President has permitted to take place on the 1st of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than persevere in their prohibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced to a new stage in our intercourse with maritime Powers affecting the present troubles in the United States, a stage at which motives of sympathy in foreign countries with the insurgents, derived from the pressure of the blockade, will disappear.

This stage is also marked by another improvement of the case—namely, the withdrawal from the ocean of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in friendly ports, while committing depredations on American commerce.

Under the President's instructions, I desire to improve the position thus obtained, to confer, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly Nations, upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that, at the earliest proper moment, I set forth most distinctly the opinion of this Government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States, including their agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are, in some respects, to be regarded less as distinct national systems than as one general combination of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial agencies, in which a jar in one country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious disorganization of the machinery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad.

There are now some painful evidences that these speculations were not unsound. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, in the manufacturing towns of Belgium, and the wine-presses and silk-looms in some parts of France seeming to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. It is manifest that what the European nations want is an end of that war as speedy, and leaving the industrial system of this country as little disorganized as possible. It would seem impossible for any considerate person to doubt that this is the very consummation which the Government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired by the European States. This Government has expressed that want earnestly, decidedly, sometimes, perhaps, even impatiently. Nevertheless, the war has continued a whole year, against the wishes of Europe as well as of America. A new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will not be unprofitable to consider the causes of its prolongation to the present period. This Government at the beginning assumed, and it has constantly insisted, that the Union could, must, and should be preserved. On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not in the end be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a National dissolution, which it was erroneously thought would be followed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the beginning of endless war. Thus, European opinion has practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.

Certainly this Government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the inconceivable pains and perils of dissolution. Can it be presumptuous, then, for us to ask European statesmen to review, in the light of the events of the war, the opinion which they formed at so early a stage of it, that the opinion itself might, perhaps, properly be deemed a prejudice?

Of course, in such a review the observer would not overlook the contrast between the position which the Federal Government held a year ago and its present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military, and naval, from every State south of the Potomac, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, while it was held in close siege in this Capital, cut off from communication with even the States which had remained loyal.

Now it has virtually retaken all the positions it so early lost on the seaboard; it possesses the Mississippi and all the great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and the resources of the Government are unexhausted and increasing. Those of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted.

No one, either here or in Europe, now contests these simple facts. The only argument opposed to them is that the insurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The evidence of this is a certain resolute and defiant tone maintained by their organ.

Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of ultimate success they could not be expected to discourse otherwise than in just such a tone, nor will they fail to cherish such a hope, so long as they find a willingness to meet it with sympathy in Europe. The very last advices which came from that quarter previous to the arrival there of the news of the fall of New-Orleans and Norfolk were full of speculations about some newly-conceived form of intervention.

But it must be remembered that the insurgents are men, and that they may reasonably be expected to speak and to act like other belligerent factions under similar conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all cases conform themselves, however unwilling, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masses of men, determine for themselves under one state of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises brave men never to nail their colors to the staff, remarking that if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they can maintain it there without nailing, while it will be more convenient to lower it if they shall find themselves unable or no longer desirous to keep it flying. But, speaking practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? Has disloyalty been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this Capital and this District at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any one of the always loyal States. It committed Missouri to the pretended new Confederacy. Missouri is now active and earnest among the loyal States. It placed Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality; but Kentucky is to-day firm, resolute, and even self-devoted to the Union. In other regions where disloyalty was more general, such as Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana and North Carolina, acquiescence under the Federal authorities has promptly followed their appearance there, and the preliminary steps are taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty reappears everywhere just so fast as the successes of the Government are deemed sufficient to afford a guarantee for reliance upon its protection. The Disunionists, even in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surpassing the loyal in numbers, and silencing them by terrors and severities in many places; but, nevertheless, too few and feeble to prevent the return of any district or any State to the Union, in the presence and under the protection of the Federal authorities.

The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dead before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the Disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African Slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it, are, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as might be reasonably hoped that by the practice of magnanimity this Government might discover that weakness of the insurgents, without encouraging them to persevere in their treasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, notwithstanding this forbearance of the Government, and yet they persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced Slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of 4,500,000 and a nego population of 3,500,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence, but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race.

It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably, fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at that stage already. Everywhere the American General receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom. Wherever the National army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the Government finds itself occupied with the consideration of measures to provide them with domiciles at home or abroad. Not less than 100 such escape every day; and as the army advances the number increases. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become, not only a free man, but an absentee. If the insurgents shall resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war? True, a servile population, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans in the insurrectionary States, require time and trial before they can organize a servile war; but if the war continues indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time. The problem, then, is whether the strife shall be left to go on to that point. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the Nation from Slavery. It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labor of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable as a resource of the insurgents for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system existing in that region. The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorganization of the industrial system of the insurrectionary States, and tending to a subversion of even their social system. Let it next be considered that the European systems of industry are largely based upon the African slave labor of the insurrectionary States, employed in the production of cotton, tobacco and rice, and on the free labor of the other States, employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates far less injuriously at present to the Federal Government and to the loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings an accession to the productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. The failure of foreign importation as heretofore, in return for the exportation of Southern staples stimulates the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in these States resulting from extended manufacture and the prosecution of the war. Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war impoverishes and exhausts only the insurrection, and not the Union. I shall not contend that these effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckening for every nation that has the misfortune to be involved in a war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inexorable law; but it is enough for my present purpose that the penalties are neither more severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure, while bringing this unhappy contest to its desired conclusion. Let us now suppose that any one or more European States should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to oblige the United States to accept a compromise of their sovereignty. What other effect could it produce than to render inevitable, and even hurry on, that servile war, so completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this Government so studiously strives to avoid? I know that the danger of any foreign nation attempting such a policy, if it has ever existed, has passed, as I am happy in knowing that no foreign Government has ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous Governments have repudiated all unfriendly designs. I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface to a question not less significant—namely, what must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with hopes of an intervention which is never to occur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insurgents, in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco already cultivated, and liable to be brought into commerce by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the planting the seeds of their staples, and turning so much of the African labor as they are able to save into the production of supplies of provision and forage, to enable them to continue the war?

The effect will be further developed as time goes on, in opening a way for that servile war, which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new system of trade and commerce between the United States and all foreign nations.

I need not say that these views

THE FRENCH POLICE.

Its Duties as a Body Protective of Public Interests, and Conducive to Public Comfort.

NUMBER ONE.

The police in France is not simply a body organized with a view to the prevention and repression of crimes and misdemeanors. It is the executive of the thousand and one laws and regulations which have been decreed for the welfare of the community at large, and of each individual in particular. Unless the police be invested with peculiarly extended powers, it only reacts negatively upon the citizens, positively upon the criminal. For example, in America, so long as you or I behave ourselves decently—and even here a considerable latitude is given in the interpretation of our conduct—so long as we neither kill, rob, nor assault, so long as we are neither killed, robbed, nor assaulted, we may pass our entire existences without knowing a policeman save as a quiet individual who stands upon the corner of our street in a state of somnolent stupidity. To the criminal this individual is invested with peculiar terrors; he represents the avenging spirit of the law, and to the evil doer he is one who can cause to be inflicted a punishment more or less severe. Save in the great points of public safety, the policeman does not interfere with the well-behaved citizen in any wise. As regards the petty annoyances of our every-day life, these are matters over which we may watch ourselves. If our grocer chooses to mix plaster of Paris with the powdered sugar he sells us, the affair lies between ourselves and him. If our milkman delivers us cream containing 75 per cent. of pump-water, we are at liberty to discharge him. It requires a general outburst of popular indignation to effect the suppression of such an institution as distillery cow stables. Who would ever think of appealing to the policeman at the corner? We may drink our decoction of logwood, or our strychnined whisky, with impunity; we may even offer glasses of them to the policeman of our beat. We may tell him, if we choose, that they emanate from the distillery of J. Smith & Sons. All this is none of his business. Our infant children may die in their cradles from contaminated food; we ourselves may suffer from the mistakes of ignorant apothecaries' apprentices; the great social evil may stalk in rusty satin and *rouge* beneath the windows at which our wives and daughters dare no longer sit; but so long as there is no physical attempt at disturbing what is conventionally called the public peace; so long as there is no flagrant outrage to what are called public morals, the policeman quietly dozes against his lamp-post, and if, perchance, elected to a quiet neighborhood, may pass weeks in the passive fulfillment of his duties.

In France, on the other hand, the Government does not admit the idea that its subjects are capable of being intrusted with the sole care of their own interests. Individuals are not considered to have the right to act their own pleasure, even to their disadvantage. It may be my taste to prefer an infusion of logwood to genuine port. The police consider that mine being a vitiated taste, the example will be deleterious to my fellow-men. It is not a wholesome taste; therefore I must not indulge in it. The police cannot by force prevent my drinking my logwood, if I have it, but it can prevent my procuring it; and it does so. I may, in my indignation, deem my rights interfered with; my wine merchant may cry aloud. All attempt at fraud is immediately repressed. There is no waiting for somebody to enter a complaint; no hunting up of old laws and ancient decisions to find out whether this particular complaint may be evaded. The agent of the law has discretionary powers. While your tea-urn is hissing, and your breakfast growing cold because your milk has not come, the Sergeant of Police is without, looking into your milk-can, tasting its contents, and perchance marching off your milkman under suspicion of delivering an adulterated article.

The French Police is administrative, municipal and judiciary. Every minute point affecting directly or indirectly each individual or the community at large, comes under its immediate supervision. No one item that affects the subject however slightly or remotely, escapes its Argus eye. And this very fact at the outset would seem to invest it with a terror, or at least an irksomeness, to which an American would imagine it difficult to become accustomed. But in reality such is not the case. The fear of the law only exists as a matter of conscience. It is like the dread of Divine retribution; so long as the conscience is at rest, the dread has no being. It is true, that in the course of a long life, in the cares and preoccupations of one's own existence, the minute interests of an entire society cannot be constantly kept in view, to the end that they may not be violated. In this very fact a perfect police organization has its being. It is precisely to provide for this unavoidable negligence on the part of individuals, that a body of watchers is instituted, having for its object the consideration of those matters which it is important for the public weal should be constantly and rigorously observed, and which are unavoidably violated at each instant. The police is created as much for the honest and conscientious citizen as for the miscreant; it is protective as well as preventive and repressive. In its influence upon the honest man, it is destined to protect his health, his morals and his property; to remedy the results of his negligence or carelessness; to repel any of his encroachments upon the rights of his neighbors; to see that no man is unfavorably influenced by his conduct; to inspire him with a sentiment of security, growing from the fact that in matters over which he may have no control, yet which may affect him seriously, there is a power stronger than he to interpose itself for the averting of the wrong. To the honest man this is no subject of dread. So long as he acknowledges the value of the commandment "do as you would be done by," he cannot reasonably refuse to acknowledge the right of a great protective power to enforce this law. If he is willing to do his share in carrying out this sacred injunction, he must, of course, be willing that the means should be pointed out to him for so doing. And this it is the province of the police to do. I will show you how you must act toward your neighbor, and I will guarantee that your neighbor does the same by you. But as laws are not made for the pastime of inventing them, and as all men are not supposed to be purely honest, your interests must be insured by the dread of a penalty for their violation, and in the impartiality of the law you are included in this penalty, in case of violation of a statute on your part—all of which you will reply is right and proper.

Americans, when the minute details of the organization of the French Police are called into discussion, invariably revolt at an idea of the *espionnage* which must invariably follow as a natural sequence of this order of things. The right of the law to act as a spy upon the private life of individuals is repelled with indignation. This *espionnage* does not exist to the extent that is supposed; or at least does not appear to exist. It is constantly asserted that in Paris one is surrounded by spies; that one's servants may be in the employ of the Police; that one's visitors are scrutinized and reported; that one's letters are looked into, and their contents noted. This may or may not be. I never heard such a statement from the lips of anybody entitled to the least credit in the matter. The writer of this article has been a resident of Paris for upward of thirteen years, and never during that entire period did the faintest indication of such a system of *espionage* come within his experience. Not even during the revolution of February, and the troublous times which followed it, was he ever aware of any Police interference in his own affairs, save an entirely open and legal one. The obligations of Police agents as regards intrusion upon private property are very rigidly and clearly defined. As regards the secret system of domestic *espionage*, I do not believe in it, save in some instances of suspected individuals; nor shall I believe in its interference in the domestic concerns of a quiet honest family, until I hear of undoubted and well-authenticated facts to support the statement.

The duties of the police of France are manifold, and classified under five heads; 1st. Duties toward the Emperor and the Government; 2d. Duties toward their immediate superiors; 3d. Toward the armed force; 4th. Toward the public; 5th. Toward themselves. Let us consider each of these classes, and note the details of its respective duties.

The obligations of police agents to the Emperor and the Government are to protect the person of the Chief Ruler, and to watch over his safety; never to discuss political matters, but to gather and report political opinions enunciated by others; to observe the general commercial movement, and report on the greater or less state of occupation of the working classes; to report vagabonds, demagogues, and preachers of anarchy; to avoid disastrous provocations; to labor to the end that the institution may be as useful in detail to each family as to the community at large; to act with such a degree of kindness and urbanity as to suscitate an esteem for the Government by the respect that will be inspired by those agents in which the Government places its confidence; to comprise in their deportment all the conditions of morality, propriety and exactitude; to interfere paternally in matters of dispute and oppose ill-founded irritation by moderation and coolness; to be of positive assistance in great accidents and public diseases; to be in constant contact with the people, and thereby, by the respect they shall inspire, to cause this Administration to be looked up to as the real guardian of individual interests; to increase and fortify its influence with honorable citizens, and to cause it to be dreaded only by miscreants and by disturbers of the public peace and of the prosperity of the empire.

The second article, concerning the duties of the police agents toward their superior officers, comprises the entire submission of rigid discipline, with a respectful regard; to obey all orders, even those which at first sight may appear unjust, free to make a subsequent protest to a superior officer; *even in the most trivial circumstances to take orders directly from a superior*; to render to him immediately, either by writing or orally, an exact account of each incident; entire discretion as regards papers communicated, and the consign; never enlarge reports; these must contain the simple truth, and the truth only, without digression or observation. All sign of improbation toward a superior is rigorously punished. In Paris, the *direct* officer of the agents is the *officier de pavé*, commanding a brigade, and having for *sous-chefs* a certain number of Brigadiers and sub-Brigadiers. Each Brigadier is called upon to direct the service in the absence of the *officier de pavé*, whom he represents; he is intrusted with the financial affairs of his section, and these must be constantly in order, so that he may be enabled to give any information to his men on matters involving their interests. A sub-Brigadier replaces, if necessary, a Brigadier; he commands the patrols and expeditions requiring few men.

The third section of the classification of the duties of the police agent treats of their relation with the armed forces. The police may call upon the armed forces at need, but under certain conditions. They may *apply* for their assistance—the French word *requéeir* being designated especially, but they must be without imperative orders or injunctions. If the agent be in undress, he must exhibit his card to the officer commanding the armed body, and request his intervention in the matter at issue. They retain their authority in circumstances peculiar to their capacity as members of the police, but they have no right to meddle in, nor comment upon any purely military operations, which may result from their requisition. When they avail themselves of their right to station in a military post, it must be for the exigencies of the service, or for actual repose; conversation and lounging under these circumstances is stictly prohibiied.

The duties of the Police Agents toward the public are very clearly designated. The Agents owe to the public kindness and firmness; politeness always—weakness never. They must convince, at first, by persuasion, then repress. Dignified self-possession (*aplomb digné*) is especially enjoined. The Agent who employs neither oaths nor coarse expressions, nor sharp language, preserves an immense advantage over the person to whom he addresses himself. He must avoid joking and pleasantry, which may induce retort; abstain from oppressive acts; never lay hands upon a person whose escape is neither probable nor important; never strike even the greatest criminals; independently of the fact that the law protects him, it is an act of cowardice to use violence to one who has proffered no resistance—in fact, never to cause the power with which he is invested, except with the view to ulimately avoid the use of it, and to have the right to determine the precise nature of outrage or inexcusable rebellion.

The duties prescribed as due by the Agents of Police to themselves, are no less lucid. A great sobriety is obligatory in all who wish to remain respectable as well as respected. Drunkenness, intemperance, or even abnormal excitement, might degrade the Agents, who, in turn, might compromise their superior officers by compromising themselves, with the certitude of being expelled the service. They can never appear, without special instructions, in *cafés* or wine-shops; never smoke in the public streets. They must avoid all subject of quarrel with their colleagues or other parties; never speak to a prostitute, except officially and under orders; avoid all relations with unavowable characters, (*gens sans aven*,) with dissipated persons, or those participating in debauch; never frequent cafés and wine-shops, especially in uniform; never contract debts, which involve a loss of consideration, may give rise to arrest, and provoke often humiliating scenes for one in whose hands the public authority is intrusted; they must keep regular habits in their domestic relations; the agent whose private life is open to malevolent remark cannot possess the qualities requisite for that participation in the *public moralization*, so strenuously encouraged by the Police; neatness of dress is required; the agent is responsible for his uniform, and is obliged to keep it in good condition.

Such are, in abbreviation, the principal duties of the French Police, as classified above. They, one and all, apply to the Police of every country; they contain no local instructions, they involve no peculiarities dictated by the idiosyncracies of any particular nation or class of people. They are all broad, fundamental principles, and apply equally to all agents employed in the execution of the law, in the maintenance of order, in the repression of crime and in the welfare of society at lage. F. L. W.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Appointment of Gen. H. G. Wright—Extent of his Command—Movements of Gen. Buell—The Guerrillas and their Successes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

By the creation of the new Department of the Ohio, and the appointment of Gen. H. G. WRIGHT at the head of it, the State of Kentucky, it would seem, is no longer under the jurisdiction of Gen. BUELL. The new Department, over which Gen. WRIGHT has control, comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky, east of the Tennessee River, including Cumberland Gap and the troops in the vicinity. The new Department is an important one, and in the present complicated state of affairs in Kentucky and Missouri, and the events transpiring in the region of Cumberland Gap, the General at its head will have his hands full from the commencement. But if the newly created Department extends over all the territory east of the Tennessee River, and the new General is to have jurisdiction to that stream, is it a virtual supercession of Gen. BUELL, whose position and army are east of it? This certainly cannot be the meaning of General Order No. 112, creating the Department. Yet the reading of the order has created this impression on the minds of many of Gen. BUELL's friends, who regard him as one of the ablest officers in the service.

I yesterday conversed with officers of the army from Gen. BUELL's advance at Battle Creek. They left Battle Creek on the 16th, and represent traveling as exceedingly dangerous, the whole country being infested with prowling guerrillas, bridge-burners and rebel cavalry. They confirm previous reports of the army being on half rations. The health of the soldiers is remarkably fine. They state that it is BUELL's intention to push on upon Chattanooga, after Gen. ROSECRANS with his command of fifteen thousand affects a junction with him. ROSECRANS was coming forward from Tuscumbia, with his entire command. He had pontoon bridges prepared, and was aiming to cross the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, or join BUELL at that point. The junction, it was thought, had taken place on the 19th, BUELL's force, including the Division of ROSECRANS, is represented at 70,000, though we thind this perhaps an exaggerated estimate. The enemy is in heavy force at Chattanooga, and has reconnoitering regiments of infantry and cavalry on the opposite bank of the Tennessee River from BUELL. These ROSECRANS was expected to disperse as he moved up from Tuscumbia to join BUELL. The pickets of the two armies are frequently in sight of each other, and rich dialogues are reported as being of frequent occurrence across the river. The officers with whom I conversed say they heard nothing of the rumor that BUELL was falling back till they reach Nashville. They do not attach any credit to it. They admit, however, that the position of their army has been, in many respects, a perilous one, but they have no fears whatever but that BUELL's fertility of resource, and the bravery of his army, will foil the attempts of the enemy and achieve a brilliant campaign. At all events, the heroes of Pittsburgh Landing are in the best of spirits. They deny the report of the destruction of the railroad at Talahoma, though they represent the rebel STARNES and others, with considerable cavalry force, as ranging through the country, and uot hesitating to perpetrate any species of devilitry their fiendish natures may suggest. They say that it is the aim of the rebels to harrass BUELL by this uncivilized warfare upon his rear and communications, and force him to fall back to Kentucky as a new base of operations. They think, however, that BUELL will be able to maintain his position till reinforcements disperse his rear enemies and restore his communications, when a combined movement upon Chattanooga can but be crowned with success. BUELL will not, it is thought, assume active offensive operations, and advance further into the enemy's country, till his rear is made secure by reinforcements. My informants state that no attack is apprehended upon BUELL, either in front or rear, as the enemy is not in force and condition to attempt it. They feel assured that no battle will take place in that region till BUELL himself makes the attack, and that he can select his own time for that. Three batteries of field artillery were advanced across Battle Creek on the 15th, and placed in position, with a supporting force of infantry. Prisoners and stragglers of the enemy were daily brought into camp, whose reports were as conflicting as if they had come from different countries. Some represented the rebel force as being enormous, and receiving daily accessions, while others said it was small, and that Chattanooga would be evacuated. One of the officers thinks that Chattanooga has been reinforced from Richmond, and that the rebels will make a desperate defence of the place. We are inclined to this belief.

The rebels are daily continuing their demonstrations upon this State. Their forces are increasing in Southeastern Kentucky, and further inroads are being made. The rebel cavalry and guerrillas continue their depredations in the Southern part of the State. They have visited Princeton and Cadiz, pillaging the people, securing recruits and horses, and robbing the country of everything in the shape of fire-arms and ammunition. When they took possession of Clarksville, about 200 of our prisoners fell into their hands. They also, it is stated, captured $100,000 worth of Government stores. They have returned to the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Road, near Gallatin, and completed its destruction by tearing and blowing it in. Information was received here this evening that 200 of our men, belonging to the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment, were taken prisoners while engaged in repairing the road below Gallatin. This is generally credited, and, from the best information on the subject, it is true. The wires were not working to Nashville a great part of to-day. Another bridge has been burned near Clarksville. A water tank was burned to-day on the Memphis and Clarksville Road, near the State line. CURTIUS.

The Union as It Was, and the Union as It Ought to be.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This talk about restoring "the Union as it was," or "the Union as it ought to be," is all bosh. Let the Government bend all its energies to the putting down of this hell-born rebellion, by fire and sword, and to the planting of the Stars and Stripes on every housetop in the land,—and when that is done, the very thing which we are now fighting for will have been accomplished, viz: the restoration of the Union. Slavery is already dead—beyond the possibility of resurrection. It exists only where it is profitable; and the moment it ceases to be so, that moment commences its downfall. This rebellion has made Slavery unprofitable. Henceforth the United States will no longer control the cotton market of the world. The blockade, inefficient as it was said to be, cut off, in a great measure, the supply of cotton for the European markets, and at once turned the attention of other countries to the cultivation of it, and with marked success.

At the recent Industrial Exhibition, in London, upward of thirty different specimens of cotton, from as many different localities, were on exhibition, and Sicily carried off the first prize. Countries that before were never supposed to be able to raise cotton successfully, appear as competitors in the markets of Europe, and produce, *by free labor*, a better quality of cotton than that heretofore exported from the United States. And all this the direct result of the rebellion; which also demonstrates another incontrovertible fact, that when slave-labor comes in competition with free-labor, the former must go to the wall. Therefore, I say that Slavery is *dead—past surgery*—and the cry about restoring the Union with Slavery, or without it, amounts to nothing. Put down this cursed rebellion—make the war "short, sharp and decisive," and the restoration of the Union will be the natural result. Slavery has taken care of itself—it has been killed in the house of its friends. All that we want now is, to vindicate and assert the offended majesty of the laws of the land, and the rest will take care of itself. H. H. R.

— A correspondent writes from Frankfort-on-the-Main, that large numbers of Germans of every rank are offering themselves at the American Consulate for service in the Union army. Among the number is Karl Washington, a Bavarian baron, a Lieutenant in the army of that country, a nobleman of high standing. He is wealthy, speaks French, German and English. His ancestors, he says, were Hollanders, and emigrated from England to Holland abuot two hundred years ago; and he has the WASHINGTON pedigree, showing the original families were probably the same. Strange to say, he is a Roman Catholic.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE.

Action of the Union State Convention—The Nominations—The Military Movement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

The delegates of the Union Party of this State met yesterday at Dover—150 in number—and nominated WILLIAM CANNON, Esq., for Governor. Hon. GEORGE P. FISHER, the present incumbent of the solitary seat allotted to Delaware in the House of Representatives, was nominated by acclamation.

The telegraph has anticipatad this intelligence, but I recur to it to draw attention for a moment to the politics of this State, which, although the smallest in the Union, occupies a central and not unconspicuous position among the other States. It is one of the few States in which there exists the necessity of a Union Party—the only State represented in the Senate of the United States by Secessionists. I say Secessionists, for Mr. BAYARD's opinions are no secret; and while SAULSBURY might desire to pass for a Union man in some quarters, there are others in which he follows BAYARD as closely as one rat follows another in a cellar. Thus represented, and conscious of a wide-spread, half-silent, insidious, cowardly, yet active, feeling of disaffection at the war among the baser sort of citizens in the two lower Counties of the State, the Unionists have gone to the length of organizing a party that shall trample out and quench the half-lighted, smouldering, ineffectual fires of disunion, which in this State are as malignant as they are futile.

This party will carry the election this Fall, without doubt. It will place a loyal Senator next March in the seat now occupied by BAYARD, and this will be the last of the ridiculous and contemptible longing after secession which has crept into Lower Delaware.

It is very clear that a plan has obtained to work up the citizens of Delaware to join their fortunes with those of the Southern Confederacy, when the Confederacy should have succeeded in making terms for itself. *L'homme propose*, &c. There are two antagonistic elements—one almost positive, the other quite so. The Confederacy *may* not get itself into a position to make terms, and the citizens of this little State are not such idiots as to sacrifice an honorable history and the enjoyment of present substantial blessings, for such a dubious career as an alliance with the Confederacy might promise.

The Union party comprises all the Republicans, Old Line Whigs, Douglas Democrats, and Bell-Everett men; the latter a very large class, having cast, in 1860, 49 votes more than the Republicans. There is a probability that one half the Breckinridge Democrats will vote with the Union party also; certainly one-third will; this is conceded by well-informed politicians with whom I have conversed since the Union Convention. The Chairman of this Convention, CHARLES I. DUPONT, was a Breckinridge Democrat, the only brother of Commodore DUPONT; the nominee for Governor was also a Breckinridge Democrat; both these gentlemen have great influence—CANNON in the lower, and DUPONT in the upper portion of the State.

In spite of the fact that BAYARD and SAULSBURY *misrepresent* Delaware in the United States Senate, and draw with them a crowd of perverts, the contributions of this State to the army have been large.

In 1860 there were 16,000 votes cast in Delaware. A populous Ward in New-York might cast nearly as many. Yet the State has sent three full regiments to the war; one, the First Delaware, being now at Suffolk, Va.; the Second, with MCCLELLAN, having been actively engaged in the battles before Richmond; the Third being now at Front Royal. Col. GRIMSHAW is raising a fourth, in this city, and has already over six hundred men. This regiment will be full in two weeks. The State has also furnished a battery of 144 men, and a squadron of cavalry of four companies. Besides this, it is estimated that, perhaps, a thousand, certainly five or six hundred men have enlisted from this State in Pennsylvania regiments, drawn thither by the State and town bounties; for it must be remembered that, although Delaware has enlisted over four thousand soldiers, not *one* of these has received a dollar of any other bounty than that of the Government. Men have come forward for the *cause*, not for the bounty. But a few, living near the borders, may be pardoned for straying off into another State where liberal municipal bounties reward enlistments.

Ample provision for the families of killed and disabled soldiers is being made by the citizens. This city will contribute, by her Council and by the citizens, a hundred thousand dollars for a fund for this charity; but I will call it a duty, rather than a charity.

I have little more to add. These stirring times are not times for such gossip as I used to send you from the watering places, the mountains, the sea-shore, and during my fleeting visits to the various busy cities within a day's journey around you. Now it cannot be said *cedant arma togæ*. We of the quill must give place to the soldier, and let him carve out history with his sword—history which hereafter the pen shall mold into shape and commit—permanent, and, let us hope, glorious—to the coming centuries. What should such fellows as we do, crawling between earth and heaven, while our comrades and friends go out cheerfully and bravely to the ominous chance of war, if we could not look forward to some such destiny, by which the pen is made not ignoble; though, I confess, he is the only man fit to be called complete who can become another CÆSAR, making a Gallic war by day, and at night chronicling it in sentences whose beauty has rendered the war and themselves immortal. BLACKBRIDGE.

A SUBURBAN WATERING PLACE.

A Visit to Perth Amboy—The Town and its Population—Salt Water Days—Personal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

It is impossible for me to longer resist the temptation to send you a few lines from my delightful Summer retreat, amid the parks, and groves, and hillside gardens of this very ancient little town. You know all about its being settled by the *English*, "in days of auld lang syne," but you are not perhaps aware of the atmosphere of old England that still hovers about the place. The mansion house of the Colonial Governor yet rears its stately walls, in shadow of the grand park and lawn laid out by the original designer, although many modern innovations add to its convenience as a hotel, for which it is now used. New-Yorkers and Philadelphians of antiquarian tastes luxuriate here from July till October. Other grassy lawns, with their lordly avenues of native and transplanted growth, marking the broad carriage track, and threaded with glistening white pebble walks, across which, at your approach, will bounce a bevy of pet rabbits, or a graceful fawn, till now crouching half concealed in the velvet sward, offer the contemplation of their wealth to beauty to the passing visitor. But charming country-seats are no rarity to you or your readers—and, by the way, the people here, both denizen and visitant, *are your readers*, manifesting their taste by recognizing THE TIMES, and it alone, as their trusty courier of the outside world. The *Tribune* used to obtain—but, alas! that people should so harden their hearts that even the delicious prospective of *strawberries* red, ripe, and royally purple, will have no softening effect to win them back to the old love, and that the substantial, matter-of-fact TIMES, which leaves them no room whatever for the *play of fancy*, should be seized upon as the stay of their self-interest in these treachery-breeding days. Leaving, therefore, the lovely cots and pleasant villas to contrast with the grim piles of antiquity, I must tell you of an odd and time-honored custom which is strictly observed here every Summer, and is peculiar to the place. It bears the singular appellation of "Great Salt-water Day." It is a generally-understood thing for twenty or more miles around that upon such a day, about the third week in August, a grand congregation of families shall take place on the pretty shaded beach between Amboy and its neighbor of rare promise, Eagleswood. Hither the knowing ones repair, but people who are near enough to take advantage of the surf bath any time in the season are considered interlopers, and fully understand that the "country folks" want it all to themselves, though, indeed, as spectators and critics they are very welcome. When the fun commences, sure enough, and the bumpkins and lassies, and the old folks and babies plunge in like mad, dashing the spray like porpoises, blinding the young folks so that (all by mistake, of course,) a buxom waist will be encircled by brawny arm as it strikes out for deeper water, perhaps taking the buxom figure with it, after all—and how the babies "yell" when their mothers duck their heads, and how they gurgle and laugh when they come up again, and how the conscience-stricken dames look askance at the watchful oystermen as the sturdy farmer dives to the bottom, grabbing among the beds of their fattening stores, and how a young hopeful suddenly produces a great big coffee sack or meal-bag with open mouth to stow away the contraband bivalves, and how the huge farm-teams, serenely partaking of their midday lunch from the tail-ends of a whole village of wagons, dearborns, barouches and unheard-of styles of rolling stock, all headed up to a primitive post and rail fence, prick up their ears and look with suspicious glance along their glossy shoulders, as the hearty tones of their hale good master float in with the shore-bound wave, not knowing what to make of it all—how all these scenes go to make up the annual frolic of "Great Salt-water Day" is well understood by spectators and participants. Then there is the snack, partaken pic-nic fashion, and the afternoon naps under the trees, in which latter passive relation the babies show up to great advantage in regard to quantity, quality, variety and condition. The closing exercises of this peculiar fête are not distinguished for quiet system; there is *some* noise, but no quarreling or drunkenness is recognized as a legitimate part of the transaction. The staid and tidy housekeepers are glad to draw their blinds as the caravan of 200 or more vehicles pass through the quiet village street, homeward-bound, for they *fancy* a *dust* is being raised, the like of which more than *once* a year would drive them to despair for their carpets and curtains.

A few days after this occurs what is called "*Little* Salt-Water Day," which is recognized as the *colored country folks'* special occasion for a plunge in the white-capped wave.

There are in this most picturesque vicinity a number of cottages, owned as Summer residences by persons of whom we all hear. PAGE, the artist, is domiciled hereabout, with his family. Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, the authoress, is sequestered for a while amid the whispering groves of her own "*Leafring.*" And how many young hearts will warm as to a father's arms when the shady lane is reached that leads to the Weld Homestead. The venerable and beloved guider of youthful intellect through two generations, has now rested from his labors as far as such a character can bear to rest in this living world, and receives his reward not alone in the genial sympathies of his own household, but in the ever-recurring memento from grateful hearts, afar off, yet ever mindful of their patient leader. When THEODORE D. WELD shall be gathered home, we may not find his like again.

Before leaving here I intend visiting the newly established Military Academy at Eagleswood, where many of our own citizens send their sons for the superior advantages which culminate in its locality and internal discipline, and if acceptable you shall receive my next letter from there. R******.

Mr. Seward's Letter to Mr. Hughes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The excellent letter of Secretary SEWARD to a politician of the *little-soul order* in Philadelphia, which has just appeared, is exceedingly well-timed. Designing politicians are now making a great clamor about Abolitionism, and exciting the people against the poor negroes, simply because they have discovered that there is now no other way left for dividing the North—and a great many really good men have thoughtlessly joined in the hue and cry. This letter of Mr. SEWARD is well calculated to produce a pause and serious reflection on the part of all such persons; and if the political agitators, for whom it was evidently intended, could but appreciate its lofty sentiments, and catch but a very little of its spirit, they would at once aim their blows *directly* at the very heart of the monster demon *Disunion*, and no longer go chasing after an imaginary evil with Villaindamhim, WOOD and others, who have JEFF. DAVIS' best wishes for their success. Oh, that men would rise above *party*, and at once drive back this chief demon rebellion to his native darkness. But there are fearful indications that political schismatics will succeed in bringing civil war to our very doors—not with any view of putting down the rebellion, however, for surely any man who expects to put it down by assailing Abolitionism, or by getting up negro persecutions, is either a natural fool or a traitor. I hope no one will fail to read Mr. SEWARD's letter. Z.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival and Departure of Troops.

THREE MORE NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS ON THEIR WAY.

Three more full regiments, from New-England, passed through this City yesterday, on their way to the seat of war, viz.: the Fourteenth Connecticut, Eighteenth Maine and Ninth New-Hampshire. The Connecticut Regiment arrived in the steamboat *City of Hartford*, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and landed at Pier No. 2, North River, and soon after embarked for Elizabethport, N. J.; whence they took the cars for Philadelphia. The regiment numbers over 1,600 men, and is armed with the Springfield rifle. Nearly all of the officers have seen service in the present war—the Lieut.-Colonel (S. H. PERKINS) having been in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, as an officer of the First Connecticut Artillery.

The Eighteenth Maine Regiment arrived at nearly the same hour, in the steamer *Bay State*, from Fall River, having left Bangor on Sunday morning last. They landed at Jersey City and left for Washington in the 11 o'clock train. The regiment numbers 1,100 men, and was raised from the lumbermen and farmers of Penobscot, Piscatiqua, Washington, and Waldo Counties. They are armed with Enfield rifles. The Colonel of the regiment, (DANIEL CHAPLIN,) was Captain of the Second Maine Regiment, where he served with distinction and gained the entire confidence of his men. Few of the other officers have seen service, but they are all able and intelligent men.

The Ninth New-Hampshire Regiment arrived soon after the Maine boys, in the steamboat *Commonwealth*, and also landed at Jersey City. After partaking of breakfast and being supplied with five days rations, they took the 12 o'clock train for Philadelpnia. This regiment was mostly recruited previous to the last call for volunteers, and has been in camp at Concord since the 1st of July. The men are armed with Windsor rifles and sabre bayonets. The Colonel of the regiment (E. Q. FELLOWS) was educated at West Point, and served for three months in the present war as Adjutant of the Third Maine Regiment. Several of the other officers have also seen service in the present war.

The following are the Staff and Line officers in the three regiments:

FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT.

Colonel, DWIGHT MORRIS; Lieut.-Colonel, Sanford H. Perkins; Major, Cyrus C. Clark; Adjutant, Theodore G. Ellis; Surgeon, Philo G. Rockwell; First Assistant-Surgeon, Levi Jewett; Second Assistant-Surgeon, Fredk. A. Dudley; Quartermaster, Chas. F. Dibble; Chaplain, Rev. Henry S. Stevens; Sergt.-Major, Henry P. Goddard; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. A. Comes; Commissary-Sergeant, Julius W. Moultoo; Hospital Steward, Alfred G. Mollan; Drum-Major, John McCutting; Fife-Major, Philo P. Bush.

Co. A—James D. Merritt, Captain; Geo. N. Moorehouse First Lieutenant; Miles S. Wright, Second Lieutenant. Co. B—Elijah W. Gibbons, Captain; John Broach, First Lieutenant; Walter M. Lucas, Second Lieutenant. Co. C—Samuel Carpenter, Captain; Fred. I. Seymour, First Lieutenant; James F. Simpson, Second Lieutenant. Co. D—(not appointed) Captain; Ira Emery, First Lieutenant; Chelsea C. Vinton, Second Lieutenant. Co. E—Wm. H. Tubbs, Captain; Morton F. Hale, First Lieutenant; Charles F. Baldwin, Second Lieutenant. Co. F—Jarvis E. Baldwin, Captain; Samuel Moore, First Lieutenant; Fred Sampson, Second Lieutenant. Co. G—Samuel F. Willard, Captain, Wm. W. Hart, First Lieutenant; W. J. Sherman, Second Lieutenant. Co. H—Samuel H. Davis, Captain; Henry Lee, First Lieutenant; James E. Comstock, Second Lieutenant. Co. I—Isaac R. Bronson, Captain; James L. Townsend, First Lieutenant; Samuel Fisk, Second Lieutenant. Co. K—(vacant) Captain; James B. Colt, First Lieutenant; Geo. H. D. Crosby, Second Lieutenant.

EIGHTEENTH MAINE.

Colonel, DANIEL CHAPLIN, Bangor; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas H. Talbot, Portland; Major, Charles Hannibal Hamlin, Orland; Adjutant, R. B. Snephard, Bangor; Quartermaster, Horatio Pitcher, Bangor; Surgeon, B. E. Paine, Hampden; Assistant Surgeon, Jerome E. Elkins, Ashland.

Company A—One hundred and one men—Capt. J. Clark Lincoln; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mite, 2d Lieut. Samuel Buman. Co. B—Ninety-five men—Capt. Samuel N. Daggett, Bangor; 1st Lieut. Fred C. Low, 2d Lieut. Chas. Robinson. Co. C—Ninety-nine men—Capt. Zimore Smith, Ellsworth; 1st Lieut. Wm. T. Parker, 2d Lieut. George Grant. Co. D—One hundred men—Capt. Christopher E. Crowsman, Bangor; 1st Lieut. Fred. E. Shaw, 2d Lieut. A. B. Marston. Co. E—One hundred men—Capt. Whitney S. Clark, Sangerville; 1st Lieut. James Clark, 2d Lieut. Fred. O. Cummings. Co. F—One hundred men—Capt. Lorenzo Hinkly, Hampden; 1st Lieut. Roscoe Hersey, 2d Lieut. Geo. Fernald. Co. G—Ninety-five men—Capt. Samuel F. Colby, Bucksport; 1st Lieut. Fred. Howes, 2d Lieut. L. Newingham. Co. H—One hundred men—Capt. Harrison G. Smith, Columbia; 1st Lieut. George Palmer, 2d Lieut. Emery S. Wardell. Co. I—Ninety-five men—Capt. John W. Atwood, Orono; 1st Lieut. James J. Jaqueth, 2d Lieut. Samuel J. Oaks. Co. K—One hundred and one men—Capt. George W. Sabine, Eastport; 1st Lieut. Geo. Pettingale, 2d Lieut. Stephen A. Talbot.

NINTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Colonel, ENOCH Q. FELLOWS; Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert B. Titus; Major, George W. Everett; Adjutant, George H. Chandler; Quartermaster, Carleton B. Hutchins; Surgeon, Wm. A. Webster; Assistant Surgeons, John S. Emerson, Francis N. Gibson; Chaplain, Edward M. Gushee; Sergeant-Major, Edwin Greene; Commissary Sergeant, Howard M. Hanson; Quartermaster Sergeant, James B. Perry; Hospital Steward, A. Warner Shepard; Principal Musicians of Infantry, Sylvanus Adams, Alden B. Bennett.

Co. A—Capt. Leonard H. Pillsbury, 1st Lieut. William S. Pillsbury, 2d Lieut Oliver P. Newcomb. Co. B—Capt. S. Judson Alexander, 1st Lieut. Willard N. Haradon, 2d Lieut. T. Melville Chisholm. Co. C—Capt. Augustus S. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Tilton, 2d Lieut. Charles D. Copp. Co. D—Capt. Chester C. Stevens, 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Hough, 2d Lieut. Albert G. Merrill. Co. E—Capt. Daniel C. Bushwell, 1st Lieut. Asa T. Hutchson, 2d Lieut. Jas. N. Edminster. Co. F—Capt. Andrew J. Stone, 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Moses, 2d Lieut. John E. Mason. Co. G—Capt. Smith A. Whitfield, 1st Lieut. Orville Smith, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Harden. Co. H—Capt. Charles W. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. John G. Lewis, 2d Lieut. James Blaisdell. Co. I—Capt. John W. Babbitt, 1st Lieut. Jacob Greene, 2d Lieut. Nelson N. Sawyer. Co. K—Capt. John B. Cooper, 1st Lieut. Ervin T. Case, 2d Lieut. William I. Brown.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., which has just served out its three months' term under the last call for militia, returned from Washington last evening. The regiment belongs in Brooklyn, and it is said that a large share of its members will immediately enlist in one or another of the various regiments now recruiting in that city.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

THE ENROLLMENT—JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate-General ANTHON and his aids are progressing rapidly with the work of enrollment. Yesterday a number of clerks were employed fair-copying the returns of the enrolling-officers. Occasional complaints are made by people whom the officers have visited for information—complaints of which the staple is that the officers are unpleasantly energetic and determined in the execution of their disagreeable duties. These complaints the Judge-Advocate hears and adjudicates upon. Very few of them, though, demand any serious notice. The special police appointed to assist the enrolling-officers have had to be called upon in several instances; but, as a general thing, names are obtained with less difficulty than was anticipated. It is useless for housekeepers to try to evade the inquiries made of them. They only cause themselves and the officers useless trouble. They should cheerfully give any information in their power, and instruct their servants to do the same. Especially should they do this in large boarding establishments, where an extensive class of young men reside, whom it is difficult for the officers to follow and lay their hands upon. All able-bodied males are liable to be enrolled. Those entitled to exemption can have their claims examined by the Drafting Commissioners.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Steadily and surely men continue to come in at the rate of five to six hundred a day—regiments in the field now getting the lion's share of recruits, though several of the new regiments are filling up so rapidly as to expect to leave for the seat of war within a week. Recruiting officers for the new regiments cannot now, however, give so much time to the drumming in of men as formerly. Their presence is more constantly required in camp to look after the large bodies of undisciplined troops stationed there. Their time is occupied in the discharge of various kinds of documentary labor, and many of them have to devote themselves to study and practice, so as to become competent to hold their new positions. This is all to the advantage of the old regiments, to volunteers for which is held out beside the extra inducement of the United States bounty of $29, no longer paid to recruits for new regiments. The United States mustering office in White-street (where only recruits for old regiments are enrolled) is consequently a busier place than ever. Col. REEVE, of the Eighth United States Infantry, is now the senior mustering officer. Capt. LARNED and Lieut. KENASTON are at their posts the same as formerly, and endeavor, as usual, to give satisfaction to all who have dealings with them.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Capt. CARR, in his quiet, pleasant, business-like way, regularly disburses large amounts of Uncle Sam's "green-backs" to volunteers for the veteran regiments now fighting the rebels under POPE and BURNSIDE, or about to do so under MCCLELLAN. He handed $29 each to nearly five hundred sturdy patriots between 9 A. M. and 5 in the afternoon of yesterday. Capt. CARR manages to dispatch an immense deal of work without making any particular fuss about it, but two thirds of this work is quite unnecessary. The signing of so many receipts might very well be dispensed with, and would save all hands concerned a world of trouble. The State bounties, which come through Col. BLISS, are still being paid and will continue to be until Monday. Volunteers for old regiments are first served; then volunteers for new regiments nearly full; lastly those not in so forward a condition. It is amongst these latter that a spirit of grumbling has been manifested.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The press of business produced by the organization of the new armies is more felt in the Quartermaster's—both State and United States Quartermasters—than in any other Department of the public service. The enormous requisitions constantly sent in, the eagerness of every one to be attended to, and the official obstructions in the way of facilitating the performance of the work, threaten to overwhelm those who are detailed to do it, and create an incubus of arrearage that will detain troops here long after they are ready for marching orders. The special business of the State Quartermasters is very well arranged, and Gen. ARTHUR and his aids get through their share of the work with comparative ease and smoothness; but the United States side of the department is still conducted as if the army were composed of 15,000, instead of 750,000 men, and every one who has anything to do with it soon finds himself inextricably tied up, held down and choked off in fatal windings of red tape. Gen. ARTHUR's exertions to improve matters are partially paralyzed by the fact of his having to go to the United States Quartermasters to fill requisitions made on him. The only remedy for the difficulty must be the separation of the two, or a reform in the management of the one that gets its orders from Washington.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Gen. SICKLES' famous fighting Brigade took the palm from all other organizations yesterday in successful efforts at recruiting. Nearly if not quite 150 accessions to the ranks were made by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and many more signified their intention to come again to-day and enlist. The headquarters in the Park presented a wonderfully lively appearance, and the recruiting officers were in high spirits at the prospect of so soon facing the enemy in as full strength as they did last Winter.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

This popular brigade is joined every day by large reinforcements from the ranks of our Irish fellow-citizens. The Sixty-ninth and the Eighty-eighth Regiments are regarded with special favor by those desiring to enlist. Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth, leaves for the seat of war on Thursday, with all the recruits for the brigade now in the City. The Colonel has just been promoted from a brevet-Captaincy to a brevet Lieut.-Coloneicy in the regular army. Headquarters of the Irish Brigade are at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street.

OFFICERS AT THE CORCORAN PARADE.

We are requested to correct Col. BURKE in saying no volunteer officers, save of the Empire Brigade, took part in the parade of Friday. The Stanton Legion, 500 strong, rank and file, were in the column, and immediately behind it were the officers of various commands, now recruiting here, to the number of thirty.

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Yesterday the Sixth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting in the City Hall, Mr. PETER COOPER in the Chair. Col. MAYER, late captain in the Eighth New-York Volunteers, sent in a communication asking permission to designate the regiment now being raised by him the Sixth Senatorial District Regiment. Assistance was also asked for the United States Chasseurs, Col. COCHRANE, by Lieut. HIGGINBOTHAM, which request was referred to the Appropriation Committee. The following resolution was offered by Mr. KELLY:

Whereas, This Committee being informed that Capt. WM. MAYER is about to raise a regiment of volunteers, under the auspices and encouragement of our German fellow-citizens, and desires to call said regiment, the Second Sixth Senatorial District Regiment:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Capt. WM. MAYER to have the use of the recruiting stations in this City in the Sixth Senatorial District for the purpose of aiding him to complete his regiment, and to call the same the Second Sixth Senatorial District Regiment.

It was seconded by Mr. FOSTER, who passed a high eulogium on Capt. MAYER, and was unanimously carried. The Treasurer, Mr. KELLY, then announced the receipt of the following amounts for the use of the Committee in aiding enlistments:

Capt. Marshall	$800	A. T. Stewart	$500
Mayor Opdyke	1,000	Mr. Tilden	500

Mr. FARR then proposed that an appropriation of

$500 be granted to Col. GURNEY's Regiment, and a sum of $200 to Col. PINCKNEY's Regiment—the Sixty-sixth. A sum of $100 was also appropriated toward aiding enlistments for the Sixty-second Regiment, Anderson Zouaves. On motion of Mr. KELLY, a vote of thanks was passed to the donators. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE THIRD REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Company A, Third Regiment, Empire Brigade, has now its full complement of men. It is the first company in the regiment mustered into the United States service. The officers are as follows: Captain, C. J. DOMBARY; First Lieutenant, WILLIAM B. PERSSE; Second Lieutenant, WILLIAM BUTCHER. The other companies are rapidly filling up, and will soon have their full complement of men.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

At Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street, there are now nearly nine hundred men encamped, all of whom belong to the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, now numerically designated as the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. In a day or two it will no doubt be in complete readiness to leave for the seat of war, and will earn for itself the proud distinction of being the first regiment to depart from this City. Col. PEISSNER, the commander, is an officer of European reputation, having been educated in a Prussian military school, and was at one time Aide-de-Camp to the King of Bavaria. Yesterday a new company, under command of Capt. BENJAMIN WILLIS, a young lawyer of Hempstead, L. I., was attached to the regiment. Capt. WILLIS' company, which consists of one hundred and ten men, was raised, equipped and uniformed in eight days. Such expedition deserves credit.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

One of the most popular regiments, among recruits, now in the field is the Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, known as Duryee's Zouaves. Squads of men are constantly being sent off to fill the depleted regiment and daily the recruiting office, at Mozart Hall, is crowded with applicants eager for admission to the ranks. From present appearances there is little doubt that the Fifth will be one of the first regiments to again obtain its full complement of men.

STANTON LEGION.

The splendid appearance of that portion of the Stanton Legion which paraded on Friday last, on the occasion of the reception of Col. CORCORAN, has done much to aid the regiment in filling up its ranks with the best material. The number of men enlisted up to last evening was over 650, all good, sturdy soldiers. The camp at New-Dorp, Staten Island, is now kept in an excellent state of discipline, through the exertions of Major VAN WAGENEN, commandant of the post, who has instituted daily battalion drills for the instruction of the men, in addition to the company drills. The quarters of the men are constantly kept in the best order, no complaint has been made of the quality or quantity of the rations, clothing is furnished as fast as the circumlocutory style of business at the State Quartermaster's Department will permit, and, thanks to the exertions of Col. ALLEN and Lieut.-Col. BALLING, the only cause of disquiet among the men—delay in the payment of their bounties—has been removed, through the generous offer of Mr. J. M. WILSON, a wealthy and liberal gentleman, to advance the funds; so the Stanton Legion may be said to be in a most flourishing condition.

A NEW REGIMENT FOR THE WAR.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., now stationed at Camp Belger, Baltimore, is, we understand, to be reorganized for the war, under special authority from Secretary STANTON, It will return to this City on about the 29th instant, at the expiration of its term of three months' service, and measures will be taken immediately to recruit its ranks to the maximum strength. Three months' experience in the field will be of great advantage to the new regiment, and under the auspices of the officers and members of the Thirty-seventh, New-York will send into the field a regiment she may well be proud of.

ABOUT PAY.

Col. BOWEN, of the Police Commissioners, who has taken an active interest in the payment of bounties, &c., has been urging some immediate action upon the State authorities, and has received the following communication:

ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1862.

COL. JAMES BOWEN—*Sir:* The whole force of the Paymaster-General's Department has been and still is engaged in paying off regiments completed and ready to move in the interior of the State. When this is completed the unfinished regiments in New-York City and elsewhere will be attended to.

THOS. HILLHOUSE Adjutant-General.

MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The employes of this this establishment held a meeting in one of the large rooms of their buildings on Tuesday last, about one hundred being present, and resolved to unite their efforts in aiding the Government to carry on the war for the maintenance of the Union and to encourage enlistments. They then then formed themselves into an association, the object of which is to care for and aid those of their number who may be drafted. Several speeches were made, and great enthusiasm was manifested. More than twenty have already enlisted from this establishment since the war commenced.

NOT DEAD.

Capt. BENJAMIN PRICE, of the Excelsior Brigade, whose obituary notice was quite extensively published after the battle of Williamsburgh, is now in town, recruiting at the same time his health and his company—the former somewhat injured by a long imprisonment in rebeldom, and the latter reduced from 109 to 20 men. It is said that Capt. PRICE will be offered a Colonelcy in one of the new regiments now forming in this State, if he does not previously accept a similar appointment in the State of New-Jersey. He has smelt powder, and his company has passed through nine battles.

RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A meeting of those members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, yet remaining in the City, was held at their armory last evening. It was resolved to parade as a militia corps in citizen's dress, to receive the regiment upon its arrival. For this purpose a subscription list was opened and liberally signed. The meeting was adjourned to this evening, when some definite action will be taken,

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.—The ladies having the control of the Society for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, sometime since complained publicly that those people were not well treated at the hospitals on Bedloe's Island. They in particular did not approve of the food given them, thinking very strangely that sick and wounded soldiers, who were convalescing, needed something besides the hard and unpalatable fare provided for the tough and hungry soldier in the field. To this view and interference, Gen. HARVEY BROWN took exception in a card, and rather broadly intimated that if the ladies would allow the Government to attend to its own business, and would confine themselves to the care of the families of the soldiers, it would, perhaps, be just as well for all concerned in the end. The ladies, nothing daunted, reply to Gen. BROWN, and, in closing, say:

"We know that the Government is ever thoughtful, but it is the high privilege of the women of our country to meet the wants of our brave men when they come back to us sick and wounded, and, God helping us, we shall fully meet their just demands.

The ladies notice Brig.-Gen. BROWN's suggestion as to the wives and children of our soldiers in the field, and regret that he knows so little of his countrywomen as to deem such suggestion necessary. Not alone at the bedside of the suffering soldier will they be found, but in the abode of poverty and sorrow looking only for approval to Him who has said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me.'"

A YOUTHFUL FORGER.—On account of the great scarcity of small change, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have recently issued fifty cent orders to the amount of about $3,000. These orders pass for cash among the employes of the Company, at the hotels, eating-houses, and other places in the City, where those taking them feel satisfied of their prompt redemption by the Treasurer of the Company. For weeks past, forged orders have been daily pouring in upon them, and when the fact was discovered yesterday, the officers took speedy measures to arrest the guilty parties. HUGH MASTERSON, ex-policeman, who is a special agent for the Company, soon ascertained, by shrewd management, that a lad named WM. CRANDALL, aged seventeen years, who was recently a fireman on one of the freight trains, had been extensively engaged in circulating these forged orders. He was accordingly arrested and locked up for trial. It is supposed that over two thousand dollars worth of this fraudulent paper is in circulation.

FATAL RESULT OF A STREET FIGHT—ARREST.—At a late hour on Monday evening, a German named WILLIAM KOHLENBECK, aged 22 years, died at the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the night of the 9th inst. At the time last named, a man named SCHNEIDER, and several other persons, became involved in a quarrel, on the corner of Trinity-place and Rector-street, during which it is said the deceased interfered for the purpose, as he afterward stated, of seeing that all parties had fair play. During the altercation one of the men drew a knife and stabbed KOHLENBECK in the left breast. He was immediately taken to the Hospital, where he died at the time above stated from the effects of the injuries then received. Capt. WARLOW, of the First Precinct, soon afterward arrested SCHNEIDER upon the charge of having inflicted the wound, and since that time he has been confined in the Tombs. Coroner RANNEY was yesterday notified of the death of the victim, and will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning. It is said that several persons witnessed the affray, and all those cognizant of the facts in the case are requested to appear at that time, at the New-York Hospital, for the purpose of giving their testimony. The deceased was a sailor by occupation, but for a few months past had been employed as a barkeeper.

AN EXCITING TIME WITH A MAD OX.—On Monday evening, during the reception of Capt. DOWNEY by the firemen of this City, a mad ox, escaped from a drove belonging to a Washington Market butcher, and made a furious charge upon the procession as it was passing through Fourth-avenue, near Tenth-street, causing for a short time great fright and consternation among the multitude. The infuriate animal caught one man on his horns, but he escaped without damage, beyond the almost entire destruction of a new suit of clothes. The scene at this time was ludicrous as well as exciting. Men, women and children ran panic-stricken in every direction, and the wild animal rushed pell-mell through the crowd, as if sent upon an errand of death and destruction. But just at this critical juncture, a fireman, belonging to Engine Company No. 19, seized an axe and dealt the brute a powerful blow upon the head, which knocked him down, and a knife applied to his throat soon ended his wild career.

A SOLDIER MURDERED.—BERNARD NOLAN, a soldier in one of the New-York Regiments in the Army of the Potomac, was sent to Mount Pleasant Hospital, about 15 miles out of Washington, for treatment. On the 15th inst., NOLAN, having nearly recovered, left the hospital for Washington. When passing a house near the latter city, some unknown person in the building shot him, the ball passing through his heart, killing him instantly. His remains were brought to his late residence, No. 247 Avenue B, in this City, where Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland. There was no evidence given at the inquest going to show that the authorities of Washington had made any effort for the arrest of the murderer.

THE CORCORAN RECEPTION—A CORRECTION.—The Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen claim that injustice was done them, in a paragraph descriptive of the procession at the reception of Gen. CORCORAN, in which notice was taken of the large number of unofficials and outsiders who occupied carriages on that occasion. They deny that any of their number rode in the procession, and on reference to the paragraph, we do not find that it stated they did, although it was so worded that it might be construed to include them. We can only say that the carriages contained much worse-looking men than the clerks aforesaid, and had far better been occupied by them than by the unofficial persons who took their places.

A SMALL BUT VALUABLE INVENTION.—An envelope, which meets a highly important desideratum of the public, has been contrived by Messrs. LEEDS & FRANKLIN, of this City. The improvement is a partial perforation at the corner where the stamp is usually placed, so that when the stamp is affixed, it adheres upon the opening of the letter to the letter-sheet within, rather than to the envelope. By this means the postmark remains on the letter, affording an important means, demanded by law, for verifying its date and place of departure. We hope to see these conveniencies in general use.

DEPARTURES.—The transport *Jersey Blue* has been at Pier No. 12, North River, taking in cattle and subsistence, and a number of troops, invalids. She sailed last evening for Newbern, N. C. The steamer *Guide*, at the same Pier, is loading subsistence for Beaufort. The transport *James S. Green*, at Pier No. 9, North River, is loading oats for Washington City. The schooner *O. F. Hawley*, same Pier, is loading ordnance stores for Fortress Monroe.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS.—JOHN BENJAMIN, a resident of Suffolk County, Long Island, and SOLOMON B. ELLTHORP, of No. 648 Broadway, were arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, the former for discouraging enlistments and the latter for declaring himself a Secessionist. They are held in custody awaiting orders from the Judge Advocate-General for their disposal.

YOUNG PAPE.—We have received a very spirited and excellent likeness of the successful young pianist, WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE, appropriately supported by MENDELSSOHN and LISZT. As a picture it is pleasing, as a likeness a gratifying success, as a present, welcome. We are glad to know that the little fellow has won his way so surely to the popular heart, and is on the certain way to fame and fortune.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A bookkeeper, named MERWIN DEVEAN, in the employ of Mrs. CATHARINE CHAMBERLAIN, a commission agent, doing business at the foot of West Thirtieth-street, was yesterday brought before Justice KELLY, upon the charge of having embezzled the sum of $700 from his employer. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

PASTORAL CHANGE.—Rev. J. ALLEN MAXWELL, of the Presbyterian Church, at South Orange, N. J., has received a call from a City missionary organization in this City, which is about to erect a large church in the upper part of the place. He has accepted, we understand, the call, and will assume charge before long.

THANKS FOR AID.—The ladies of the Park Barracks Association for the relief of the sick and wounded, having received a donation of $168 from the Rev. Mr. FURNISS, of the Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church, the proceeds of his recent lecture, desire in this way to extend to him their thanks.

FELL FROM THE FIFTH STORY.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of JAS. SULLIVAN, who either jumped or fell from the fifth story window of house No. 21 Cherry-street, at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting continues brisk with both Col. JOURDAN's and Col. CONK's regiments, and the prospects now are that both will be filled within the coming week. A camp for the first regiment will be formed on the parade ground at East New-York to-day, when the barracks will be relieved of a sufficient number of its overcrowded occupants to make it more comfortable for those who remain. A camp for Col. CONK's Regiment has been formed on the City Park, opposite the Navy-yard. The men are ordered to go into quarters to-day.

The movement commenced on Saturday evening with the view of organizing a company to be composed exclusively of firemen is, meeting with good success. The Captain, A. J. DAYTON, enlisted 27 men yesterday, and his company now numbers nearly 50 men. It is to be attached to the Senatorial Regiment.

The different Ward Associations are all industriously engaged in raising funds to aid in the enrollment of volunteers, and are in every instance meeting with the most gratifying success. At a meeting of citizens of the Seventh Ward, $2,000 were subscribed, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we know but two parties in this contest—patriots and traitors—and that whoever fails in this crisis to bring to the Government a cheerful and hearty support, either with his right arm, his money or his voice, is a traitor, deserving of a traitor's doom.

Resolved, That the call, by the President, for more troops is timely and wise, and that it increases our faith in his determination to maintain the power and dignity of this Government at every cost and sacrifice; and that we urge upon the President that he pursue a vigorous policy, using all the power with which Congress has wisely clothed him, so that a speedy end may be made of the rebellion and its wicked authors.

Resolved, That in this war we recognize the old issue between democracy and aristocracy, and that if we fail to crush the traitors who would be our tyrants, democratic institutions in this and in every other Nation of the earth will be imperiled, if not lost forever. And that it is therefore our sacred duty to earnestly, persistently and courageously devote ourselves to the work before us, as long as one rebel remains to plot the overthrow of our liberties.

Resolved, That all attempts at compromise and conciliation having failed, it is now needful that this war be made terrible in its earnestness, radical in its measures, and thorough in its effects—believing, as we do, that only by such a course can the mad career of Southern fanatics be arrested, and our beloved country saved from ruin.

The Second Ward Committee are engaged in collecting subscriptions. The same is the case in the Fifth Ward. The Ninth Ward has contributed $630, and will raise more. Nearly sufficient money has been subscribed already to pay each recruit $25.

The different departments of the Navy-yard have made arrangements to pay bounties to all who enlist, and provide for their families while the husbands are absent. The Forty-seventh Regiment Militia, Col. J. V. MESEROLE, which has been stationed in Baltimore for the past three months, is expected home to-day or to-morrow. On arriving at Williamsburgh, E. D., they will land at the foot of South Tenth-street, and march through First, South Seventh, Fourth, Grand, Eighth and Ross streets, to Bedford-avenue—thence through Division-avenue and Fifth-street to the Odeon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, five feet, four inches in height, about 45 years of age, dressed in a black alpacea coat, blue check shirt, dark ribbed pantaloons and boots, was found in the water at the foot of Jay-street, yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner MORRIS, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered. The remains were taken to the dead-house for identification.... Coroner BENNETT held an inquest upon the body of a man who was found drowned at Bay Ridge. The deceased appeared to be about 50 years of age, with black hair and side whiskers. He had on a white flannel undershirt and drawers, white muslin overshirt, black cloth vest, ribbed satinet pantaloons and pegged shoes. There being no marks of violence on the body, a verdict of found drowned was rendered. Information can be obtained of the Coroner, at his residence, Bay Ridge.

CAPT. SULLIVAN OF THE NINETIETH REGIMENT.—Information was received in this city yesterday that Capt. JOHN SULLIVAN, of Company H, Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. V., died at Key West on the 17th inst. His disease was yellow fever. He was a Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment during the first three months' campaign, and on his return aided in forming the Ninetieth Regiment, and again went into active service. His death is much regretted by a large circle of friends.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. ELIZA PLUNKETT, residing at No. 170 Smith-street, dropped down dead yesterday afternoon, while attending to her ordinary household duties. Coroner HEGEMAN was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

RECRUITING IN HUDSON, N. J.—At West Hoboken, the quota under the first call is more than made up, and the number needed under the second call will undoubtedly be; and if 500,000 more are wanted, West Hoboken will send her quota as volunteers. The town gives $100 bounty to each, and provides for the families. The people hold meetings every day, at which Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL has presided, assisted by all the clergy and the leading men of the town. A grand demonstration and procession comes off on Thursday night. At a large meeting on Saturday, the vote was unanimous to give bounty by the town. No man rose in the vote to oppose it. Party issues are all buried. It is the Union—let it be saved, whatever else perishes.

NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—Six companies are forming in Jersey City for nine months' service, and a large number of men over the quota have already volunteered. The whole quota of Hudson County, from present indications, will also be raised by volunteers. Meetings to encourage enlistments are held in most of the wards and townships, every evening. The Commissioner is at the Court-house, daily, receiving certificates of exemption, given by the Surgeon, who is also in attendance to examine the applicants. No claims for exemption will be heard after the 2d day of September. Squads of volunteers are being sent daily to the rendezvous, at Trenton.

NEW FERRYBOAT FOR THE JERSEY CITY FERRY.—A new boat for the Jersey City Ferry has just been launched from the yard of BEVINE BURTIS, Red Hook, L. I. She is named the *Jersey City* and is the largest ferryboat afloat. The new boat is 850 tons burthen; length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 33 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; draft of water at load line, 5 feet 6 inches. Her hull is constructed of oak, locust, etc., and is very securely fastened. She will be finished in about two months. The engine is being built at COLWELL's Fulton Foundry in Jersey City. The boat, when completed, will cost about $60,000.

RELIEF FUND.—A Committee of forty citizens of Jersey City have been appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of raising a fund of $20,000 for the relief of volunteers and their families. The Committee have formed themselves into an association of which Mayor JOHN B. ROMAR has been appointed President, JOHN B. HAIGHT, Secretary, and H. F. CLARK, Treasurer. The work of raising the money is progressing satisfactorily.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Democratic primary meetings for the election of delegates to meet in Convention at Trenton, on Thursday, the 4th of September, to nominate a candidate for Governor, will be held in the several wards and townships of Hudson County on to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Hudson County is entitled to forty-four delegates.

FOUND DEAD.—JOHN POWERS, a man residing at No. 44 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was found dead yesterday morning, lying partially out of one of the windows of his room. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart. The body was viewed by Coroner GAFFNEY, and a permit given for burial.

GAUGING OIL WITHOUT AUTHORITY.—LUKE O'BRIEN, a gauger from New-York, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, and fined $20 by Recorder MARTINSDALE, for gauging oil without authority. A gauger is appointed by the Common Council.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

PRIZE.

The steamer Metropolis, her tackle and cargo, vs. The United States.—BETTS, J.—This vessel and cargo was captured off Charleston harbor July 31, 1862, and brought into this port by a prize master on the 4th of August afterward. On the 7th of August, the District-Attorney addressed a letter to the Judge, then absent from the City, and out of the District, stating that no appearance had been given in Court for the prize, and upon the usual evidence requesting, in behalf of the Government, the appointment of appraisers to value the vessel and cargo, and that thereupon the prize be appropriated and delivered over to the public use on depositing its appraised value in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, subject to the judgment and direction of the Court. The order was signed by the Judge and remitted to the District-Attorney, and was filed in Court on the 13th of July, and by the papers filed on this motion it would appear that the order so signed was received here on the 9th of August. On the 8th of August the vessel and her fitments were libeled by the United States for condemnation as prize of war, and on the 9th of the same month a proctor for the claimants gave notice to the District-Attorney of his appearance in the suit.

Upon these facts a motion is now made to vacate the above order of appraisal made in this suit, or for such other or further order to be granted as may be just.

No other specific order is indicated in the notice of motion to be sought for, than one setting aside or vacating that formerly granted, and the exception to that order would seem on the papers confined to a merely technical irregularity in not furnishing the claimants previous notice of the application.

By the Court—The Court would scarcely regard as of sufficient force to rescind this order that a severe strictness of procedure in obtaining it, it being substantially one of course was not observed. No objection of substance or to the merits is now interposed either to the qualifications or, integrity of the appraisers named, or the amount of appraisement; and the criticism that the claimants were not called in to participate in their selection would be entitled in such case to slight weight, connected with the consideration that it does not appear affirmatively that the claimants actually intend their appearance in the suit until after the libelants had obtained the ratification of the appraisers proposed. It is not supposed any court would be prone to reverse proceedings resting upon the explicit consent and solicitation of a party in interest, because of mere omission in formalities by him in obtaining the subject matter of his permit, and with which no other party then before the Court was entitled to interfere.

The question of the jurisdiction of the Court or its competency to authorize the appointment of appraisers at the time of the act, will be considered under the other and main objection raised and discussed on the counter motion of the District-Attorney to execute the order by delivering over the vessel to the use of the libelants with the others brought before the Court concurrently with these. The point most strenuously urged by the several counsel was that the Prize Court acquires no cognizance of a prize case except by means of a libel which causes an arrest in law of the property captured, and subjects it thereafter to judicial jurisdiction.

This, it appears to me, is a manifest misapprehension of the state of the matter under the jurisprudence of the United States

The prize vessel, all her cargo and papers, are in the first instance transmitted by the officer making the capture to the charge of the Judge of the District to which each prize is ordered to proceed. [2, Stats. at Large, 45; sec. 7.] The standing prize rules fully confirmed by the act of Congress, "relative to judicial proceedings upon captured property and the administration of the law of prize," approved March 25, 1862, places the property captured under the control of the Court and its officers, until final adjudication and disposal of it by the Court. The motion, accordingly, that the purgative powers of the Government can be exercised only directly by the United States in its military capacity, and not at all through the Courts, cannot be supported under our laws. Those high functions are legitimately put in force by the instrumentality of the judiciary in obtaining through its agency the active use of the possession of prize property, which first vests in that department. Accordingly, the order for an appraisal of captured property, and a surrender or transfer of it to Governmental uses, under precautionary provisions, in security of individual interests, are palpably judicial powers, to be performed at the instance of the Government, and need not, if indeed they can be, superseded or dispensed with by a direct and summary act of appropriation of the property by the executive authority. It is not intended, in the decision of this case, to go beyond the facts directly involved in it.

I accordingly hold, that the order asked for by the District-Attorney was correctly granted by the Judge, on the assent on the part of the libelants to his authority to make it before any party was known to have intervened in the suit; and that no objections being established against the competency of the appraisers, or the justness of their valuation of the property seized, that the order be now adopted and confirmed by the Court in all its terms, and that it be executed accordingly.

This decision does not proceed upon the assumption that the Judge, when out of his technical district, can, of his own option, perform functions strictly judicial. The act of appointing appraisers *ex parte* would be performed by an order, of course, entered in the book of orders within the district, and the signature of a Judge given thereto in a neighboring district does no more than authenticate the ministerial act of the officers of Court, or permit them to perform it *apud acta.*

I think, therefore, this objection, as made, does not invalidate the signature as given, or the force of the order.

Security on Appeal—What Constitutes a Delivery of the Bond.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Rice et al. vs. *Whitlock.*—This was an action upon an undertaking executed by the defendant as surety in an action in which these plaintiffs were plaintiffs, and one Isham, the defendant, on an appeal therein from the Special to the General Term. The judgment was affirmed at the General Term, and from that affirmance an appeal (before the commencement of this action) had been taken to the Court of Appeals by Isham, and the usual undertaking to stay proceedings under sections 334 and 335 of the Code, was filed and served. Upon the call of the case for trial, the defendant's counsel appeared, and objected to proceeding to trial, showing the following facts: That immediately after the commencement of this action, the defendant moved at Special Term for a stay of proceedings in this action until the decision of the case in the Court of Appeals; that the motion was granted unless the plaintiff should, within ten days, execute a bond, with two sureties, to the defendant, conditioned to return the money that should be collected in this action, in case the said judgment should be reversed in the Court of Appeals; that on the 10th day plaintiffs' attorney served a copy of a bond, under and pursuant to the requirements of the order, with a notice that the original was filed with the Clerk of this Court. The defendant's attorney thereupon objected, in writing, that such filing was not a good delivery of the bond, and demanded that the original bond be delivered on that or the following day, and that the plaintiffs' attorneys refused to do so.

Judge HILTON delivered the opinion of the General Term, as follows: It has been the uniform practice of this Court, where relief or favor is granted to a party upon condition that he give a bond as security against any injurious consequences which may happen to his opponent, arising from the granting the favor or relief, to require the written security to be placed in the custody of the Clerk of the Court, regarding it as a paper in the cause properly belonging to the files of the Court, until the contingency shall arise which was intended to secure against. In accordance with this practice, the Judge very properly at the trial held that the plaintiff, by filing the bond in question with the Clerk, had complied with the condition in the order of Jan. 15, upon which the stay of proceedings should cease. Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

J. I. Williams for defendant; Martin & Smith for plaintiffs.

Abduction of a Child—Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of Megrath.—This is an application on behalf of a Mrs. Megrath, who alleges that her husband has surreptitiously abducted from her custody a female child aged eleven years. In view of these facts, she obtained a writ of habeas corpus, directed to the husband, returnable yesterday.

Mr. Edwin James appeared on behalf of the relator, Mrs. Megrath, and, in support of the writ, urged that there should be no delay in the matter. Respondent's counsel asked for a delay, on the ground that Mr. John Graham, the leading counsel, was absent from the City. It being stipulated by both counsel that the return to the writ should be filed on Friday next, and that the child should then be produced in Court on Monday next, the Court set down Monday, when he would hear the argument.

Edwin James for relator; John Graham for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bruce, Jr., vs. *Martin et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Cossert vs. *Cobuin*—Judgment for foreclosure and sale.

Eletz vs. *Zigenbien*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 26, 1862.

$25,000	U. S. 6 '81..Cou.	101⅜	22	N. Y. Cen. Rail'd..	93¾
20,000	do	101½	100	do s5	93⅝
1,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ℘ ct.N.	104¼	150	do s15	93¾
19,000	do	104⅜	110	do	94
3,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅞	100	do b30	94
2,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B..	96	100	Erie Railway	38¾
2,000	Ohio St. 6s '70	105	200	do s10	38⅝
1,000	Virginia State 6s	56½	350	Erie Railway Pref..	69
1,000	do	56	100	do b30	69½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	51	150	do b60	69
11,000	Mo. State 6s	47¾	350	do	68¾
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	110	100	do b3	69
7,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83..	104	200	do b60	69⅛
1,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	90	50	do	69¼
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 per c,		200	Harlem Railroad	16⅛
	1st M., S.F.B.	112	100	do	16⅝
10,000	M. So. S.F.B.	101¾	35	Hud. Riv. R.	51¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Green		50	do	52¼
	bay Ex'n Bds	81	50	do s30	52¼
17,000	Chi. & N. W. as. bs.	52	50	do	52½
5,000	do	52¼	150	Harlem R. Pref.	40¾
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d m. b10	31½	100	do	41
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st m	92½	50	do	41½
23,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	70½	100	Nor. & Wor. R.	50
2,000	M. & P. du C., 1 m.	96	100	Reading R.	59¼
6,000	Clev. & T. s. f. b.	96¼	100	do	59½
9,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m	60	300	Mich. Central R.	69
1,000	do	60½	300	do s10	69
14,000	Pt. Ft. W. & C. 1m.	96½	20	do	69¼
2,000	Pt. Ft. W. & C. 2m.	84½	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R..	31⅝
7,000	do	84	125	do	31½
2,000	HudRiv. 2 s. f. bds.	107	350	do	31¾
12	Merchants Bank	101	50	do b30	31⅝
6	Continental B'k	90	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stock	64
6	Bk. of N. America	95	200	do	64¼
50,000	American Gold..	115¼	200	do b60	64¼
50,700	do	115⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¼
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	25½
10	do	100	100	do	25⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	7¾	500	do	25¼
5	Pacific M. St. Co.	111	30	Clev., Col. & C. R.	122
200	do	110½	100	Gal. & Chi. R....b60	74
185	do	110¼	300	do	74
50	do s60	109¼	50	do s20	73¾
50	do s30	109¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	53¾
25	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	34	125	Chic. & Rock I. R..	68½
26	Del., Lack. & W. R.	98	100	do	68⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	101½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	94
50,000	Tre. 7 3.10 ℘ ct. N.	104¼	850	do	94½
30,000	do	104⅜	20	do	94¼
3,000	Cal. State 7s	100	250	Harlem R.	16⅝
1,000	Virginia St. 6s..	56	200	Reading R.	59⅞
25,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	71	600	do	60
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1 m	96½	100	Nor. & Wor. R.	50
10,000	Ch. & N. W. Ass. B.	53	700	Mich. Cen. R.	69
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d Mt.	31	200	do b30	69½
100	Hud. River R.	53¾	100	do b30	69¼
350	do	54	1,000	M. S. & N. Ia. R..	31¾
50	Pacific Mail S. Co..	110½	300	M. S. & N. I. G'd S'k.	64¼
50	do b30	110½	50	Panama R.	140½
25	do s30	109¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
50	do	110⅜	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	74
150	do s30	109½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	53⅞
800	Erie Railway	39	200	do	53¾
300	do b10	39	300	Chic. & Rock I. R..	68¼
1,000	Erie Railway pref.	69¼			

TUESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was again very firm to-day, although the current opinion early in the forenoon, before the meeting of the Board, seemed to look to a different turn in the market. The fact appears to be that a strong spirit of speculation for the rise, in Railway and other Stocks, is abroad, and this being favored by a cheap Money market and a generous traffic on the Railways themselves, it requires decidedly unfavorable military news, not to say a repulse of the National forces, to check or reverse the upward course of the market. The first support of prices to-day was found in the improved demand for United States Securities. The 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 rose to 101½ ℘ cent. The 7.30 ℘ cents. were wanted, at 104⅜ and interest. When the Railway Shares were reached, the bidding was much firmer than on the Street before the Board, and this feeling ran pretty much through the entire list, from New-York Central down to Toledo. On the call of the Railway Bonds the bidding was also strong, under a liberal and general demand for nearly all descriptions.

Between the sessions of the Board the market was firm on the Street, and at the Second Board in the afternoon, there was increased firmness on nearly all descriptions. The traffic on some of the Western Roads for the third week in August was announced. The Michigan Central gains $17,000; the Michigan Southern, $14,000. The Galena and the Rock Island both fall off from lest year, the comparison being with a good week in 1861.

The market, late in the afternoon, continued steady. The sudden rise in Hudson River attracts attention. It amounts to 5 ℘ cent. from last week. The orders for Reading have advanced the price to 60 ℘ cent. The New-York and Western shares leave off firm on most descriptions. The bidding for Galena and Rock Island is less spirited, owing to a temporary decrease of traffic reported for the third week in August. The National Securities are firm. The price of Gold is steady. At 4½ o'clock the figures of the market were about as follows; the general demand very strong:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central...	93⅞	94¼	Hudson	52	53¾
Erie	38¾	39	Pacific	111	109½
Erie Preferred..	69	69¼	Panama	140	140½
Rock Island	68½	68¼	Missouris	47¾	48
Galena	73⅞	73¾	Tennessees	51½	51
Mich. Central..	68¾	68⅞	U. S. 5s, 1874...	90	90
Mich. Southern.	31½	31⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881...	101	101½
Mich. Guarant'd.	63¾	64¼	U.S. Notes, C.H.	107½	107⅞
Illinois Cen....	62¼	62⅜	Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	104¼	104⅜
Toledo	53¾	53¾	Bills on Lond'n.	127½	127½
Reading	59½	60¾	Gold	115½	115½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	100½	Bank of the Republic..	90
Merchants'	101	Bank of N. America...	95
Mechanics'	103½	Metropolitan	98
Phœnix	102⅛	Shoe and Leather	98
Dry Dock	100	Continental	90
National	92	Commonwealth	83
Commerce	92½	Park	107
American Exchange...	92		

The Railway Bonds continue to rise, and most descriptions are wanted to-day at an advance on the sales of yesterday:

N. Y. Central sixes	106	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	22½
New-York Cen. 7s, '64.	103½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. G'n B. Ext.	81
N. Y. C. 7s Con. '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69¼
Erie firsts, '68	110	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	52½
Erie seconds, '64	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	31
Erie seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	83
Erie thirds, '83	104	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	109
Erie fourths, '80	94½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	105
Erie fifths, '88	88¾	Tol. & Wabash firsts...	92¼
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	70½
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85.	106½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	78
Hudson thirds, '75	93½	Mil. & Pr. Du. Ch'n firsts.	95
Harlem firsts, '69–'73...	108	Gal. & Chi. 1sts, ext'd	104
Harlem seconds, '64...	100	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104½
Harlem thirds, '68	84	Chi. & Rock I. firsts..	104½
Mich. Cen., 8 ℘ c., '69–'72	109½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82.	112	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	111
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts.	109½	N. J. Cen. seconds	110
Mich. South. 7 ℘ c. 2ds.	88½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts.	96½
M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℘ c.	101½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	98½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds.	60
St. L. & T. H. firsts....	90	Clev. & Pitts. thirds...	81½
T. H. & Alton seconds.	91½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths..	63

The price of Gold has varied but slightly to-day. It opened at 115½ ℘ cent, and closed at about the same figure. Bills on London left off as quoted yesterday—127½ ℘ cent on London for Bankers', and 126½@127 for merchant signatures. The price of Money to-day is 4@5 ℘ cent to the Brokers, the lower figure being generally accepted by lenders. The Export clearances of Produce this week are again large, 30 ℘ cent ahead of the same week last year. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 26 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the week....	$2,021,402	$2,275,158	$2,984,797
Previously reported..	56,572,056	81,716,273	86,382,735
Since January 1	$58,593,458	$83,991,431	$89,317,532

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the third week of August:

Third week, 1862	$28,950
Third week, 1861	35,792
Decrease	$6,842

The earnings on the Michigan Central Railroad—

For third week August, 1862	$48,015 48
For third week August, 1861	31,507 47
Increase	$17,508 01

The July earnings on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road are $131,686

Against July, 1861	82,689
Increase 55 ℘ cent., or	$48,997

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., was as follows: Receipts, $1,232,489 41, including for Customs, $134,-000; payments, $1,325,237 53; balance, $7,567,-642 84.

Specie quotations, by JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 31 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office:

American Gold....	$1 14¾	Amer. Silver...	$1 10@1 12
Sovereigns	5 50	Five Francs	1 05
20 Francs (Naps.).	4 00	Mexican Dollars	1 12
10 Guilders	4 40	Spanish Dollars	1 17
10 Thalers	8 65	English Silver, ℘ £..	5 25
Patriot Doubloons.	17 00	Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons.	18 00	Bk of Eng. Notes	5 50

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 18.	LOANS. Aug. 25.	SPECIE. Aug. 18.	SPECIE. Aug. 25.
Philadelphia	$4,056,000	$4,088,000	$864,000	$864,000
North America	4,259,244	4,212,884	573,258	580,013
Farmers & Mech.	5,207,173	5,270,596	1,106,378	1,104,452
Commercial	1,834,000	1,841,000	253,000	253,000
Mechanics'	2,136,000	2,136,000	224,260	224,746
N. Liberties	1,893,000	1,929,000	389,000	324,000
Southwark	1,150,535	1,137,484	205,034	204,990
Kensington	913,228	916,870	137,159	137,461
Penn Township	1,006,817	1,043,686	174,319	174,267
Western	1,840,997	1,917,578	393,749	393,509
Man. & Mech	1,542,490	1,599,575	146,088	145,910
Commerce	703,364	607,996	166,197	166,037
Girard	2,330,799	2,351,500	307,366	297,691
Tradesmen's	756,150	788,887	129,709	128,925
Consolidation	920,665	912,625	113,682	113,775
City	895,839	927,384	124,331	124,909
Commonwealth	556,738	558,560	76,075	76,366
Corn Exchange	765,000	771,000	100,000	100,000
Union	758,000	721,000	60,000	69,000
Total	33,526,039	33,731,575	5,660,187	5,483,051

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 18.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 25.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 18.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 25.
Philadelphia	$2,538,000	$2,436,000	$339,000	$340,000
North America	2,550,452	2,734,197	601,648	581,620
Farmers & Mech	4,840,748	4,882,820	209,115	200,520
Commercial	1,164,000	1,159,000	389,000	405,000
Mechanics'	1,168,000	1,189,000	339,240	347,380
N. Liberties	1,556,000	1,516,000	132,000	128,000
Southwark	1,084,551	1,116,187	68,655	65,090
Kensington	982,969	965,358	307,698	303,115
Penn Township	852,333	876,321	202,508	205,532
Western	1,564,914	1,662,454	162,265	162,220
Man. & Mech	847,823	884,605	313,372	326,645
Commerce	634,527	607,608	102,005	95,790
Girard	1,572,763	1,482,230	412,949	397,079
Tradesmen's	619,035	600,794	162,875	165,847
Consolidation	408,091	417,954	298,926	297,764
City	492,823	544,788	233,710	241,899
Commonwealth	294,885	297,346	277,385	276,917
Corn Exchange	551,000	554,000	204,000	211,000
Union	325,000	311,000	250,000	251,000
Total	24,047,814	24,237,662	5,006,351	5,002,413

The Recent Railway Excursion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, opened last week, is a conjunct enterprise, formed by the Rome and Watertown Railroad Company, chartered in 1832, with privilege of laying a road to the St. Lawrence or to Lake Ontario, and the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, organized January, 1852.

After years of difficulties, of revised and amended charters, the Rome and Watertown Company opened their road to Watertown in September, 1851, and to Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence, a distance of 97 miles, in the Spring of 1852, at a cost of $2,300,000. This cost was represented by a capital stock of $1,500,000, and by a bonded debt of $800,000.

In January, 1852, the Rome and Watertown Company made its first dividend, and repeated the same until the consolidation, July 4, 1861. To the 1st of July, 1862—a period of ten years—dividends have been made amounting to 76 ℘ cent., being an average of more than 7½ ℘ cent. ℘ annum. In addition to the dividends, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Company has contributed to the sinking fund, to pay off its bonds, nearly $100,000, and more than that sum on account of the interest on the Potsdam and Watertown Road bonds.

The road from Watertown to Potsdam Junction, a point on the Ogdensburgh and Rouses' Point Road, was opened February, 1857, five years after its organization. Its whole length is 76 miles, and cost $1,600,-000. This cost was represented by a capital of $665,419, by a first mortgage of $800,000, and by a second mortgage of $200,000. The first mortgage bonds of $800,000 were indorsed by the Rome and Watertown Company in 1854, and on the 1st December, 1858, the Potsdam and Watertown Company failed to pay the interest of their bonds, when it was paid by the Rome and Watertown Company, and the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad was placed in the hands of a Trustee. The original contract entered into between this Company and the Potsdam and Watertown provided, that in default of the payment of the interest on the guaranteed bonds by the Potsdam Company, the Watertown and Rome Company should have immediate and peaceable possession of that road till they should be reimbursed. On such default demand was at once made on the Directors of that Company for the surrender of the road under the contract above referred to. This was refused, and litigation followed, in the years of 1858 and 1859, which promised to involve both companies in large amounts for law expenses and other losses, all of which would finally have rested on the Watertown and Rome road. To avoid such useless expense, and with a view to attain absolute ownership of the Potsdam road, the Board of Directors of the Watertown and Rome Company decided upon a plan by which they would become the owner of the $200,000 in bonds of the former road secured by a second mortgage. This was accomplished at an expense of about $30,000, and, on the 25th day of July, 1860, the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad was sold, under foreclosure of the second mortgage, and the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company became the purchaser, under a law of 1860, especially authorizing such purchase, and received possession of the road and a deed of transfer, and has since managed it and received its earnings. A statement of the earnings and disbursements of that road for 1860 is subjoined.

In April, 1860, an act of the Legislature authorized the Rome and Watertown Company to purchase the Potsdam and Watertown road, and to consolidate the two companies, to change their names, and to build a branch road to the St. Lawrence River. The consolidation took place July 4, 1860, under the name *of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company*, when it was resolved by the Company to build a branch road to Ogdensburgh, twenty-five miles. Great exertions were made to have it completed by January, 1862, but the unusually hard Winter 1861–'62, and rainy Spring following, prevented until about the 1st August last.

A mortgage was made by the Company Sept. 1, 1862, for $1,200,000, to cover the whole line, of which $300,000 were to be issued to build the branch, and the balance to be reserved to exchange for or pay off $800,000 on Potsdam and Watertown Company's first mortgaged bonds, guaranteed by the Rome and Watertown Company.

The people of Ogdensburgh have aided liberally in the construction of the new branch, as have also the New-York Central Railroad Company, and the American Express Company.

The whole line now finished is 190 miles in length, the cost of which is $3,400,000, represented by a capital

stock	$1,500,000
Mortgage bonds on R. and W. Road	800,000
Mortgage bonds on P. and W. Road	800,000
Mortgage on both roads and branches	300,000

To which should be added the Sinking Fund paid on the $800,000 of the Rome and Watertown Road, nearly $100,000.

The bonds of this Company are secured by mortgages on the Rome and Watertown Road, which are due in 1880, and by mortgages on the whole line, due in 1891, both having ample sinking fund attached. Beside its other valuable depôt property at Rome, the Company have a large and convenient grain elevator at Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence, and have built and are building several canal propellers for their traffic between Rome and New-York City. The property cost absolutely $4,200,000.

By the construction of the new branch road, just opened from DeKalb Junction to Ogdensburgh, twenty-five miles, the distance from Albany to Ogdensburgh has been shortened seventy-three miles compared with the route formerly traveled *via* the Rouses' Point road.

The following are the names and residences of the Directors and officers:

Wm. C. Pierrepont, Pierrepont Manor; Charles E. Bill, New-York; Samuel F. Phelps, New-York; John P. Yelverton, New-York; Marcellus Massey, New-York; H. Alexander, Jr., Springfield, Mass; Henry Gray, Springfield, Mass.; Calvert Comstock, Albany; David Utley, Rome; S. D. Hungerford, Adams; Talcott H. Camp, Watertown; William Ives, New-York; William Lord, Brownsville. Officers—Wm. C. Pierrepont, President, Pierrepont Manor; Addison Day, Superintendent, Watertown; R. E. Hungerford, Secretary and Treasurer, Watertown.

Perhaps no railroad in the country has been inaugurated with so much pleasure to the excursionists who participated, or more promise of good results, both financially and politically. If we regard it truly, it is the opening of daily connection between the commercial metropolis of the United States, and Ottawa, the new and enterprising capital of the Canadas.

By the liberal provision of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Company's Directors impersonated in their Commissaries and Quartermasters for the occasions, Messrs. John P. Yelverton, Samuel F. Phelps, Calvert Comstock, S. D. Hungerford and H. Alexander, Jr., Committee of Arrangements, the opening ceremonies were an unexampled success.

The party left New-York Monday evening, Aug. 18, a portion by the People's Line of Hudson River boats for Albany and the remainder in special car for the same. Resting at Albany and adding another car for the guests from that city and Springfield, Mass., we arrived at Rome about 12 M., where good cheer and a bountiful lunch with sentiment drawn from rusty crannies, &c., sparkled. Your correspondent speaks of this, however, by report, he having strayed away in observing the beauties of the town and country. He was, however, treated well at Stanwix Hall, where he received an impression from a fair one that will ever compensate for the lunch aforesaid, were it never so fine. At 4 P. M., we reached Pierrepont Manor, the residence of the President of the road, where, also, at the hands of his pleasant family the company were pledged "a good time," &c., &c., and shown about their fair premises redolent of sweet perfume and set beautifully in shade and grass. Watertown we reached at 5 P. M., where the high administrative faculties of our Commissary and Quartermaster were again exemplified in the festivities of the evening and the quartering of our weary company.

Wednesday morning, took cars for Potsdam, stopping on the way at Canton, where our company, now grown to a five car capacity, turned out to visit, near by, the tomb of SILAS WRIGHT, the apostle of Democracy, so called. At Potsdam, after a walk over town, the party unexpectedly, at least to your correspondent, were ushered into the depôt building, where the appetite was sorely tempted to overtax the rules of health. It was STERNE, I believe, in a letter to a friend, who requested "remember me in your potations." I did the remembrance for thee, dear TIMES. Returning to De Kalb Junction, we turned toward Ogdensburgh, which we reached at 2:45. Here was a good old-fashioned greeting of the party by the citizens, who cheered our decorated train and selves. At the depôt we noticed the Hon. PRESTON KING, besides a large number of other prominent citizens. Escorted by a band, we were marched to the Seymour House, where the inauguration ceremonies of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad were performed thus: We sat to dinner at 5:30, the Mayor, Hon. JUDSON, presiding, flanked by the Chairman of the City Council of Ottawa, Mr. LEES, and others of Canada delegation on one side, and by Judge DAVIES, of Fishkill, and others of our party on the other. Of the dinner, &c., enough is said, perhaps, when I say we did not leave the table until 10½ P. M. The toasts were grave, gay, National, personal, educational, warlike, peaceful, mathematical, comical and full of good cheer. I forgot to say, also, political, when the Queen of Great Britain was drank, and responded to in a speech by Mr. LEES, full of good fellowship. Judge DAVIES was patriotic; Mr. YELVERTON was statistical; Prof. WEBSTER was historical; Gen. STRONG, of Poughkeepsie, was heroic; Prof. DAVIES was serio-factical and statistical; Judge MULLENS, of Watertown, was reciprocal and social; Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Albany, opened the *Magazine of Railroad* and read us all about their progress (this is a new book authorized by the New-York Central); Mr. BOND, of Springfield, Mass., responded to "New-England," when toasted; "The Press" received mention, and Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, acquitted us honorably of any ability to answer or interfere on such an occasion, although, he said, we thought we knew everything. Others answered the various subsequent toasts, among whom were Dr. TAYLOR, of Manlius, Onondaga County; Mr J. H. JACKSON, of Poughkeepsie; Mr. STARBUCK, Mr. A. S. BRYAN, of Ottawa; Mr. JNO. P. YELVERTON, of New-York; Mr. MCCURDY, of New-York. The harvest of corks—who shall speak of them! A smart one might go successfully into the life-preserving business upon the yield of that occasion.

Thursday the party visited Ottawa, your correspondent passing himself off at the boundary line for an exempt. The citizens of Ottawa were ready at the depôt with their private vehicles, to show us the beauties of their city, which nature, aided by the art of man, has spread with bountiful hand. Here the Ottawa River falls 60 feet perpendicular, furnishing unreckoned power for milling, and here the Mother Government has set the capital of the Canadas, exampled in their splendid Parliament buildings. The most interesting feature to the visitor was the great number of saw-mills, one of which, owned by an Albany firm, ARNOLD, FOLSOM & CO., has 700,000 square acres of pine lands to draw upon for lumber. Here are long slides or inclined planes of water, down which logs and lumber are driven with railroad speed to the mills underneath. Several of the party took passage in boats and on the rafts above these slides, and were glided beautifully to the river below.

The return to Ogdensburgh, the trip up the St. Lawrence next day (Friday,) to Kingston, with the festivities on the boat and beauties of the river scenery, and our trip *via* Cape Vincent to Watertown, will all be memorable features in our lives.

Saturday morning we left Watertown for home, and as we reach Rome, Utica, Albany and the various stations of the Hudson River Railroad, we lose our company, until we reach the Dêpot, foot of Thirtieth-street, where we separate for our respective homes, impressed with the unexampled success and pleasure of the inauguration of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad.

Perhaps the most important feature of the occasion was the dinner at Ottawa, which was exceedingly bountiful in all that railroad communication can provide. It was held in a large hall, with a gallery at the end, built for the reception of the Prince of Wales, and decorated, for the time, with festoons of evergreens, and draped with the national flags of Great Britain, of France and of the United States. At one end of the room were the portraits of Queen VICTORIA and Mr. LINCOLN on either side of the coats-of-arms of England and the United States, and at the other end were portraits of JACQUES CHARTIER and COLUMBUS, surmounted by WASHINGTON, and over all, in the gallery, were representations of Ottawa's beauty-human. The toasts were remarkably full of good feeling, of friendly assurance, and were received with great applause, assisted by appropriate music.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was present by invitation from Ogdensburgh, and delivered a speech to the toast, "The President of the United States," telling, terse, and full of patriotic emotion. It was received by the Canadians as an earnest of good fellowship. Conversations with Canadians present, and the hearty applause they gave to Mr. M.'s speech, which was all that a loyal man could desire on the subject, convinces your correspondent that the occasion of this dinner at Ottawa will have a political significance, when known to the public, that shall bring yet good fruit.

M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE SAM—JOCKO, OR THE BRAZILIAN APE—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—WORKING THE ORACLE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We gather from various sources a variety of interesting information from our armies in Virginia—all of it, we are glad to say, of an encouraging character. Passengers from Virginia, who reached Washington yesterday, report that there was an engagement at Warrenton on Monday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town. We infer from this that the rebels have been making strenuous efforts to turn our right flank, as Warrenton is some distance this side of the Rappahannock. Our dispatch further states, however, that the rebel forces which have been engaged in the recent skirmishes are mainly cavalry, and it is probable that the force at Warrenton was of this character, and was not very formidable. A heavy rain occurred on Friday afternoon and night, and continued through Saturday in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock. This swelled the river so as to make it unfordable below the mountains back of Warrenton, and of course put at an end all efforts of the rebel army to cross until the river shall again fall. There was artillery firing, nevertheless, at nearly all the fords through Saturday and Sunday, but with results which have not been deemed worthy of reporting. There is a rumor the rebels have been moving a heavy force in the direction of Luray, to operate in the Shenandoah Valley, but no doubt Gen. POPE has taken measures to guard against any disaster in that direction.

The rebels have tried their hand at recapturing Fort Donelson, but have failed. The fort, garrisoned by four companies of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, under command of Major NAB, was attacked on Monday by the force of rebels under Col. WOODWARD—the same which captured Clarksville—but the Ohio boys repulsed the assailants, killing and wounding thirty of them. The rebel force consisted of 450 infantry, 335 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

News from Memphis, which we publish this morning, renders it probable that BRECKINRIDGE has thought better of his intention to make a second attack on Baton Rouge. It is stated that he is moving his entire army up to Stentobia, on the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, about forty-two miles below Memphis, and that his cavalry are scouring Northern Mississippi, and impressing every man under fifty years of age.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Cumberland Gap, Aug. 19, says: "This place is completely surrounded by the enemy. His pickets are within four miles of the Gap, and extend entirely across the mountain. He is 20,000 strong in front, and reinforcements are still arriving from Knoxville. A heavy force has gone through Big Creek and Rogers' Gap. Capt. MARTIN'S company of Cavalry, sent out to watch those Gaps, was suddenly attacked by ASHBY'S Cavalry, six hundred strong, and was cut to pieces or scattered to the winds. Out of eighty men, but fifteen or twenty have come in. Col. HOUCK, of the Fifth Tennessee, stationed at London, is probably cut off. The enemy expect to starve us out, but MORGAN will neither evacuate nor surrender. Supplies are now entirely cut off, and sad disaster will come if the road to Lexington is not promptly cleared.

The latest intelligence from Cumberland Gap represents that Gen. MORGAN is in no immediate danger. He had provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He had repulsed a large force of the rebels on the Tennessee side, and no doubt was entertained that he could hold the position until assistance arrived. This assistance was being rapidly hurried forward.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 20th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam gunboat *Unadilla*. Everything remained quiet, and the health of the troops remained good. The excitement regarding the great rebel ram at Savannah, which was expected to make a descent among our shipping, had entirely subsided, reports having been received through deserters that she is a failure—leaking badly, and defective otherwise, especially in her steering apparatus.

The *Hibernian*, which passed Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec, brings a highly important letter from Earl RUSSELL, in response to a dispatch sent by Secretary SEWARD some time ago. In it he reasserts the strict neutrality of the British Government, and states that at this moment "they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answer to the Governors of eighteen States, viz: 'the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.'"

The Rebel emissary who passed through Buffalo a day or two ago, supposed to be WM. L. YANCEY, turns out to be no more important a personage than GEO. N. SANDERS. He sailed in the steamship *Jura* from Quebec on Saturday.

A company of militia from St. Joseph's, Mo., a few days ago, surprised a guerrilla camp near Union Mills, captured sixteen horses, ten or a dozen shot guns, forty pounds of lead and twenty-five of powder.

The citizens of Fairmount, Clarksburgh, Mannington, and other points in Western Virginia, have been greatly exercised of late lest the guerrillas might make a dash upon them, Gen. KELLY having drawn off the troops stationed there to meet Gen. IMBODEN, who was moving up from Pendleton with a rebel force.

It is believed that great numbers of the Maryland Secessionists have crossed the Potomac into Virginia to join the rebel service, since the promulgation of the order for the draft. It is asserted that an entire company of cavalry left Montgomery County, on the Upper Potomac, last week, and that squads are constantly moving over. It is perhaps easier to fight these men in Virginia than in Maryland.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met on Monday, under the call of His Excellency, Gov. SPRAGUE. The Governor, in the Senate, explained briefly his object in calling an extraordinary session, and made some suggestions in reference to bounties and monthly pay to soldiers. He believes that drafted men, as well as those volunteering, should receive enough to give their families a decent support, and that those already in the field should not be forgotten, while we are so eager to lavish bounties upon such as are now enlisting.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. A telegraphic summary of her advices—which are not so late as those by the *Hibernia*, published yesterday—was forwarded from Cape Race.

The reception of Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, of the First Fire Zouaves, the companion of Col. CORCORAN in captivity, was continued by a municipal dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening. Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, presided, and speeches were made by Councilman Lent, G. W. Bungay, Jonas N. Philips, Capt. Downey, Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, Chief Engineer Decker, Fire Commissioner Wilson, Gen. W. H. Anthon, James Miller, and others.

Although Illinois has enrolled nearly 50,000 men, it is doubtful whether they can all be made available. The Springfield *Journal* says: "The work of organization goes on slowly. Under the last orders of the Adjutant-General, the companies formed throughout the State are kept back, and but few find their way into the camps of rendezvous. Some companies are aggregated at the county seats of counties—generally at the fair grounds; the members of many more are not yet brought together, but are living at their respective homes, awaiting orders from the Adjutant-General to move; and some few companies, unless they are properly provided for, very speedily may go to pieces. The trouble still seems to be the lack of tents and camp equipage. As tents cannot at once be provided, temporary barracks are now being constructed at Camp Butler, and enough will be ready in a few days to accommodate several thousand. The interests of the State, as well as the Government, demand that the immense army just raised in Illinois shall be brought into camp with all possible dispatch. Such companies as have reached their camps are perfecting their organizations and combining into regiments. How many regiments throughout the State have yet been organized cannot be accurately stated, owing to insufficient returns, but probably ten or twelve.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. C. WILLIAMS, who was dropped from the army rolls some time since on the representation that he was taken prisoner while outside of the lines without authority, has been restored by order of the Secretary of War. He was not outside of the lines when captured, although he had a permit from Gen. RICHARDSON to go beyond them if necessary.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was disposed of in Philadelphia several weeks ago, but the sale of which was set aside by Judge CADWALADER, on the application of the District-Attorney, is to be sold on the 1st of September.

The work of removing the cargo from the prize steamer *Bermuda*, at Philadelphia, was commenced on Monday. A number of boxes of dry goods and cases of shoes were got out of the hold, besides several large hawsers and a lot of cordage. A large number of bags of saltpetre, an article very much in demand in rebeldom, remains in the hold. Between decks is a quantity of coffee in a damaged state, caused by the leaking of the spar deck. The arms and ammunition have not yet been reached.

Adj.-Gen. THOMAS reached St. Louis on Friday last to supervise the exchange of the rebel prisoners who are to be delivered at Vicksburgh.

Workmen are to be employed at once in cutting down the *Niagara* to her spar deck port sills, and erecting a light hammock-rail in place of her bulwarks. The ward room will be removed to the berth deck, and the main deck raised. She will carry twelve heavy guns on each side, and two 200-pound Parrott swivels.

Under date of Versailles, Ky., Aug. 11, H. H. KAVANAGH issues a notice to the preachers of the St. Louis, Missouri, and Kansas Conferences, which reads thus: "In view of the war excitement now raging in Missouri, the perils of travel on your rivers and railroads, the serious embarrassment to which many preachers would be subjected by removal from one field of labor to another, I have deemed it expedient to postpone the sessions of your Conferences until such time as tranquillity shall be restored to the territory embraced within your bounds."

The Illinois Agricultural Society, in connection with the County Agricultural Societies, is about to organize a brigade for defensive purposes. It is to do service on the State borders and in Kentucky and Missouri if necessary.

The Stock Market was again firm in prices and upward in the course of speculation yesterday. Gold and Exchange steady. Gold, 116¼. Bills on London, 127½.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Flour was firm. Wheat and Corn were a shade dearer. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at a further slight advance in prices. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Hay, Tallow, Whisky and Kentucky Tobacco. Transactions in Provisions were restricted; Pork was lower. Candles, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Salt, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. The Freight engagements were limited. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock Markets are even more abundantly supplied than two weeks ago, when the numbers exceeded any previous week for six months. We now have a total of 33,085 head of all kinds, viz.: 5,022 beeves, 487 veal calves, 12,379 sheep, and 15,197 live hogs. Still, with the exception of swine, the markets do not appear to be overstocked, nor have prices materially declined, while for the great staple, beef, there is perceptible advance. Notwithstanding the absence of citizens in the country, and the numbers who have gone to the war, there is a far better demand for meats of all kinds than at this time last year. The receipts for the corresponding week last season amounted to only 21,122. Beeves and sheep then sold at the current rates of the present week, and hogs were ½c. higher. The beef market was quite lively this week, the whole 4,459 offered at Forty-fourth-street, on Monday and Tuesday, going off at at early hour, the best at 8½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight—a few at 8¾c.—and all good stock at fully 8c. Common cattle sold at 7c.@7½c., the average of all sales being 7¾c. or ½c. advance from last week. The general quality was only medium.... Milch cows remain at the same stand-still point, dealers frequently returning their consignments to the country again.... Veals are worth 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. live weight, and the comparatively light receipts find ready purchasers ... Sheep and lambs are in full supply and 25c.@37c. ℔ head lower. Good sheep are worth prices equivalent to 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb. live weight, or $3 50@$4 ℔ head. Many poor lambs are sold at less than $3 each, while fat lots bring $4.... Hogs are again rushed in too rapidly for present wants. Prices are steady, however, with no variation from the rates last reported, or 3½c.@3¾c. ℔ lb. live weight for corn-fed, and 3¼c.@3½c. for still-fed.

YOUNG AMERICA IN CANADA.—The *Tribune* has had it in its power to settle the disputed identity of the dingy dispatch-bearing-rebel, whose passage through Canada has provoked so much controversy. We quote from its columns of yesterday:

"Locks," in expressing doubt, is wiser than our Buffalo correspondent, who seems to have jumped to the conclusion that this vagabond Secessionist is YANCEY! We believe that we are able to say with some authority that this is not YANCEY, *but one whose abandonment of the South at this moment is much more significant than the arrival of Yancey in Canada en route for Europe would be.*"

The person in question is, it seems, poor GEORGE SANDERS! Why did the *Tribune* withhold his name? and what is the peculiar significance of poor GEORGE'S escape to England? Our neighbor grows oracular.

Inequality of Drafting—Danger to Mr. Stanton.

GOV. WASHBURN, of Maine, announces that the draft will not commence in that State till the 10th of September. It is published in Indiana that the drafting there will not commence till the 15th of September. The dispatches from Washington announce that there is present at the Capital a strong delegation from Pennsylvania, to urge the extension of the time before the draft shall begin in that State. On the other hand, it has been published, that in regard to the State of New-York, Secretary STANTON is immovable in his purpose to have the draft begin on the 1st of September—"if for no other purpose, to show that the Government has power to compel its citizens to its support."

We shall not assume that this latter statement in regard to the intention of the Government toward New-York is true; neither will we anticipate that Pennsylvania will obtain the grace she is asking. Inasmuch as the latter State was permitted to muster into the public service a large number of nine months' volunteers, when three year's volunteers were called for—a permission granted to no other State—it would seem that further favor in that direction should not be asked or granted.

But on the supposition that it is true that further time has been allowed to the States of Maine and Indiana to fill up their quota of troops, the citizens of other States will ask and will be entitled to an answer, why the same indulgence is not granted to all? Drafting in itself is not an agreeable thing. It is, perhaps, the most unpalatable form in which the power of the Government can reach the citizen. And the only justification that Government can ever give for so stringent a war measure is, that there is an absolute necessity for it, and that its operation will be fair and equal. But so far as facts are now before the country, there is manifest and wholly unexplained irregularity and inequality. Why should Indiana have until the 15th September to complete her quota, and Maine only to the 10th? And why should either of those have an indulgence that is not granted to New-York, but indeed, according to uncontradicted report, is rather harshly denied?

It may be said that Maine and Indiana have progressed so well that there is a reasonable prospect that they will fill the calls on them in the time given. But on two accounts such an explanation is unsatisfactory. In the first place, no reliable rate of progress can be prescribed for the motions of the popular mind. On a fortunate wave of excitement in a populous City like New-York, as many enlistments might be obtained in a week, as a State such as Maine could enroll in a month. What any State has done in so many weeks, affords no measure whatever of what it will do in so many more. But in the second place, suppose the rule be accepted, and that all States likely to complete their quotas within a few weeks more be allowed the estimated time to help them through—does that entitle their citizens, liable to draft *but not enlisting*, to an escape that citizens similarly situated in New-York or any other State do not enjoy? Draft in New-York on the 1st of September, and it may be that 60,000 men will be taken *nolens volens* from their business and homes. Delay the draft, as in other States, to the 15th September, and perhaps 50,000 more men, willing and ready to go to the war, will be enlisted. In this case only 10,000 men in the State will feel the rigor of the conscript law. Is it nothing to the Government whether it have 60,000 men torn reluctantly from their homes, their departure spreading wide confusion in business and distress in families, or only 10,000 of the forced conscript class? These are matters of very grave interest for the War Department to ponder. Every citizen has a right to stand on the same footing in regard to enforced military service. If it is not allowed, there will be no little murmuring.

The TIMES has urged the Government to stand by the draft and enforce it rigidly and promptly. But if it be true that the Government cannot *arm* the troops when drafted, or that the necessity for troops is met by the large accessions already enrolled and gone to the field, the circumstances that surrounded us when the draft was ordered are greatly changed, and may justify an extension of the time of enforcing it. We do not know this last to be the fact, and do not urge it. But we do protest, as most unjust and most dangerous, against the granting of extensions to one or more States and refusing the benefits thereof to the citizens of other States.

A DIVISION FOR GEN. CORCORAN.—We understand that, up to this time, Gen. CORCORAN has received the offer of over twenty regiments, of which, so far, he has accepted but two, Col. HEENAN'S, and Col. MCMAHON'S Buffalo Regiment, which, with the original New-York Sixty-ninth, will leave him only one vacancy he can fill, under his Brigadier's commission. The question now is, whether it is not to the interest of the Government to take immediate advantage of the wonderful enthusiasm for this brave soldier, and, without the delay of an hour, empower him, as Gen. ANDERSON was empowered in Kentucky, to raise as many regiments as he may see fit.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Mr. LINCOLN to make Gen. CORCORAN a General of Division, when he had his commission dated the 21st July, 1861. Why not, then, let him at once take command of a division when it can be had on such terms as the present? If the Government waits until Gen. CORCORAN takes the field with his brigade, the enthusiasm will have had time to cool, and the movement will have lost the charm of his personal presence. There are at this moment, in the State of New-York alone, twenty thousand patriotic Irishmen who will, at his call, spring to arms and follow him to the field. We hazard nothing in saying this number can be had within twenty days.

Let no political red-tapeism, nor rivalries for Major-Generalships, stand in the way of this patriotic outburst. A Division for CORCORAN at once!

The War Meeting To-Day.

The design of the Committee who have in charge the great gathering in the Park this afternoon is an admirable one. It is designed to be purely a *War* meeting. Mere spouting is to be strictly eschewed, and the whole concourse will form itself into a Committee on the three following duties: 1. To fill up the veteran regiments of New-York volunteers. 2. To make full response to the call for new regiments. 3. To organize and fill up the Corcoran Brigade before the month expires. We shall measure the success of the meeting by the shortness of the speeches, and the length of the subscription and volunteering rolls.

Newspaper Reports of the War.

Some of our neighbors have a good deal to say of the alacrity with which they have complied with the wishes of the Government in withholding from the public news of army movements. We indorse heartily all the commendation they bestow on themselves for their abstemiousness. For ourselves, we have only to say that we have never received from "the Government" any intimation that they had any wish whatever on the subject of army news. Previous to the expected advance upon Richmond, we were requested to publish no reports of the movement of troops, the location of camps, or anything else that could give information of value to the enemy;—but after Gen. MCCLELLAN concluded *not* to advance upon Richmond, we were notified that the restrictions upon correspondence had been removed. Since then, the Press, so far as we are aware, has received no instructions, requests, or notifications of any kind from the Government at Washington. We have been permitted to expend large sums of money in keeping correspondents with the army, in order to report for the public information whatever the army might do. And just as the army gets ready to do something, our correspondents are summarily dismissed as meddlers and interlopers; and the Press is left to pick up information as it can from army stragglers and public rumor. The public, we trust, will not hold the Press responsible for the accuracy of intelligence thus collected.

We have no disposition to complain of the action of the Government on this subject any more than on many others. We should have been glad to have had them act upon some intelligent system in regard to the Press, and to know from one day to another what they required at its hands;—but such an expectation would have been perhaps unreasonable. Gen. HALLECK is the only man in high authority who seems to have any fixed ideas about the Press,—and his ideas are apparently a good deal less liberal and intelligent than those of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Czar of Russia. He thinks a newspaper correspondent simply an intermeddler, who has no business in a camp, and who must therefore be expelled. During the Crimean war the Russian Emperor caused to be published at the Capital a daily bulletin of the progress of the siege, with deaths, wounds, &c., for the information of those of his subjects who had friends in the army. The French Emperor, both there and in Italy, kept with him an official reporter of army movements, besides giving the utmost scope, under proper restrictions, to correspondents of the newspaper Press. And the correspondence of the English journals from the Crimea, which was never restricted for a moment, has given to the world the most perfect and complete military history ever known of any war.

There are many things which our newspapers cannot publish without injury to the Union cause, in consequence of the proximity of the enemy. And there is not a loyal newspaper in the country which would wish to publish them. But the leading incidents of the war itself are public property. The people who send their sons and brothers into the field have a right to know what becomes of them, how they are treated, what they suffer and what they achieve. They have a right to know this from their own organs of information, and not alone from official sources. And it is the duty of the Government to afford facilities for them to acquire such information, with due precautions for the protection of the public interest. There is no inherent difficulty in doing this, if the Government will seriously and vigorously make the attempt.

THE SKELETON IN THE REBELS' CLOSET.—The rebel legislators who have just assembled in their Congress at Richmond, strikingly reveal the terror with which the prospective arming of the negroes inspires them, for no less than two bills on the subject were introduced on the first day of their sitting. The one was introduced by Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, and the other by Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee; and both provide that slaves taken in arms shall be delivered up to the authorities to be disposed of, while their commanders are to be "hung or shot, as may be most convenient." But what is most notable in the matter is that the measure is looked upon with equal dread whether it shall be employed by themselves or by us. In no instance hitherto have they dared to put arms into the hands of the negroes; and when lately Gen. MERCIER, of Georgia, issued an order for the enrollment of one-fifth of the male slaves of that State, it so alarmed the people of Georgia that the Confederate Secretary of War was compelled to issue an order severely reprobating the proposition. Now, it is very proper for the rebels to shrink from the idea of the arming of the slaves, even by themselves, for they know to what den of horrors it will ultimately open the door; but if they expect that *we* are to be scared off from using this or any other means, if necessary, by any threats of theirs, they commit a fatal error. The employment of the negroes as soldiers is, perhaps, the only important question in the conduct of the war touching which there is a division of sentiment among the people of the loyal States; but the division is, after all, but superficial, and may readily give way to the teaching of events. The present course of the rebels is fast tending to change public opinion on this point. And if the rebel legislators wish to make the fusion perfect, they have only to adopt the menacing measures which these bills propose.

Earl Russell's Dispatch.

We receive by telegraph from Father Point, and publish this morning, an important dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, addressed to Mr. STUART, British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Chief of the Legation at Washington, in the absence of Lord LYONS the accredited Plenipotentiary.

The note is under date of July 28, and bears the character of materials for a reply to a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, which is mentioned as having been delivered to Earl RUSSELL by Mr. ADAMS, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, more than a month previous to that date. As, however, the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD has not been given to the public, and as, contrary to the wonted form of diplomatic papers, Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch does not recite the terms of the note to which it is a reply, the letter assumes a somewhat enigmatical character, and the only resource we have is, as best we may, to "read between the lines" of this puzzling, but important, communication of the British Foreign Secretary.

Earl RUSSELL begins by assigning for a reason why he had not replied at an earlier date to the note of Mr. SEWARD, the fact that the military events referred to therein were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, "far from being decisive;" and he adds that "events subsequent to the date of Mr. SEWARD'S letter" are, in his estimation, proof that on this point they were not mistaken. "Victories," he goes on to observe, "have been gained, reverses have followed, positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the Capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned. The events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals, while such measures as the Confiscation bill have passed through both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamations of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, *bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife.*"

He then proceeds to remark that "the approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. SEWARD in his dispatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which already affects a country so lately prosperous and tranquil." Finally, in the closing paragraph of the dispatch, there is what Earl RUSSELL evidently intends for a very sharp observation, to the effect that as to the course of opinion in England, "the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice, sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of the nation."

Now, putting all these indications together it is quite clear that Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch was of no ordinary importance. Written, as we gather, in the early part of June, at the time when the National arms were at the acme of their triumph—when the one great army of the rebellion at Corinth had dissolved and the other around Richmond had been routed in six battles and closely hemmed in before their beleaguered Capital, while rebel desperation had just found striking expression in their destruction of the *Merrimac*—the full significance of these "military events" was doubtless placed before the British Government in a strong light by Mr. SEWARD; while the inevitable approach of servile war and the consequent paralysis for years to come of Southern industry when once our armies should tap the great slave regions was, apparently, "insisted upon" by him with equal force.

It is, indeed, not at all impossible that the watchful master-hand at the helm of our foreign affairs made these considerations the basis of a powerful representation to the British Government to withdraw at once the support the rebellion was receiving by their recognition of it as a belligerent. But for the hopes this recognition raised, the rebellion would, as Mr. SEWARD declared in his first dispatch to Mr. ADAMS on the *Trent* affair, perish in ninety days. And it is not absolutely among the impossibilities that had the aid and comfort it still receives from this recognition been withdrawn at the time when the rebel cause showed such waning proportions, the late fearful effusion of blood, and that which is still inevitable, might have been spared us. They did not see fit to do so; and now the situation and contingencies are wholly changed. After events which have, as Earl RUSSELL truly says, been accompanied by great loss of life, the nation again girds itself with redoubled energy to the work before it; and though the final triumph is still as sure as ever, it will be achieved through such processes and at such price as we had hoped, for ourselves, for England and for the world, to have avoided.

But without dwelling on a view of this dispatch, which, after all, has no other support than that of intrinsic probability, what must strike everyone is, that a paper of its character and content should have been given by the British Secretary to the public Press. So far as it is a reiteration of England's neutral policy in the American war, it was purely supererogatory, for we have had still later expressions of the same determination made in both houses of Parliament, and officially ratified in the prorogation speech. And for the rest, the other portion of the paper is of a character we find difficult to reconcile either with the dignity becoming a member of the British Cabinet or the friendliness toward the United States which that Cabinet professes. When Earl RUSSELL speaks of "*the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in [American] speeches and newspapers,*" and the "rigor, beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects attemping to break from the blockade of the Southern ports have been treated," etc., etc., we cannot help being struck by the *ad captandum* smack of the argument, and are borne irresistibly to the conviction that, under guise of a dispatch to the *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, he is really addressing an audience much nearer home—that, in fact, he indulges in this asperity toward the United States, because he well knows it to chime in with the dominant tone of British opinion. The charges themselves are contemptible in the last degree, but they are doubtless well suited to effect the political purpose he has in view. Earl RUSSELL has from his position in the Cabinet been required of late to give frequent expression to the British policy of non-interference in American affairs; but if this had led any party, whether friendly or hostile, to suppose for a moment that a spark of *personal* sympathy for this country animates him, he hastens to undeceive them. The dispatch breathes throughout the coldest cynicism, and we have little difficulty in recognizing in it the hand of the same Earl RUSSELL who, at the outbreak of the rebellion, declared the Union *never* could be restored, and who, at a later day, formulated his theory of the war as a pitiful scramble on the part of the North for power! Now, that Earl RUSSELL has published his commentary on Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, would it not be well for the Secretary to give us the text itself? If not inconsistent with the public welfare, it would certainly be a gratification to the nation to have a State paper of its obvious importance made public.

P. S—Since the above article was written the *Teutonia* has arrived, bringing the letter of Mr. SEWARD to which allusion is made.

THE EXEMPTION OF QUAKERS.—The *Evening Post* raises a question as to the propriety of exempting Quakers from military duty. This is done in this State by law, and the law of Congress exempts all who are exempted by State laws. We concur with the *Post* in doubting the justice or wisdom of such exemption. The ground on which it is granted is that the Quakers have conscientious scruples against fighting. But a legal concession to such scruples is, in fact, an acknowledgment that the laws requiring military service are fairly open to objection on moral grounds,—in other words, that it is or may be immoral to require a citizen to fight for his country; and such a concession as this, it is not right for any Government to make.

Quakers receive all the benefits of the Government in common with all other classes of citizens, and they should be held to the performance of the same duties. There is no reason why a Quaker should not be required to defend the Government which protects him in the enjoyment of life, liberty and prosperity, any more than any other citizen. If for any reason of conscience or constitution, he is unwilling to fight in person, let him hire a substitute.

The law in question is liable and is actually subject to very gross abuse. In many parts of this State, we learn from good authority, scores and hundreds of men are filing claims to exemption from the draft on the ground that they are "of the religious sect called Quakers,"—a fact which has never been suspected by those who have known them best hitherto. As the law now stands, this evil probably cannot be easily remedied, but we hope it will be changed on the reassembling of the Legislature.

AFFAIRS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Gen. Morgan's Position Secure—The Rebels in His Front and Rear—Cassius M. Clay in the Field, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The *Commercial's* Lexington, Ky., dispatch says that there is no occasion for alarm about Gen. MORGAN'S position. A courier has arrived, who reports that there is no fear of starvation among his forces. The rebels have 15,000 men in front of him and 30,000 men in his rear, commanded by Gens. BRAGG, FLOYD and KIRBY SMITH.

CASSIUS M. CLAY left to-day with his brigade.

Gen. NELSON has relieved Gen. LEW WALLACE, who will take the field.

Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, of the Ninety-third Ohio, has been appointed Commander of this Post.

The negro brigade, raised to repair the several railroads, leave to-morrow.

Gen. JAS. S. JACKSON, late Congressman from the Second District of Kentucky, will take the field immediately.

The *Gazette's* Frankfort correspondent says that an arrival from the mountains gives more cheering news. Gen. MORGAN has repulsed a large force of rebels on the other side of the Cumberland Gap, and has provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He is in no danger.

Col. GARRARD has had several skirmishes with the enemy, repulsing them every time.

The Great War Meeting To-Day.

The preparations for the great War Meeting to-day have been made on the most extensive scale, as will be perceived from the advertisement published elsewhere. There will be three stands, which will be respectively presided over by Mayor OPDYKE, Alderman FARLEY and ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq. Among the speakers invited are:

Gov. Morgan,	Thurlow Weed,
Gov. Sprague,	Gen. Corcoran,
Gen. Mitchell,	Gen. Busteed,
Gen. Wilcox,	Gen. Clay,
Gen. Strong,	Gen. Arthur,
Gen. Wallbridge,	Gen. Spinola,
Gen. Anthon,	Hon. Alfred Ely, M.C.
Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes,	Richard O'Gorman,
	John E. Devlin,
Elijah Ward,	Moses F. Odell,
Father Mooney,	Rev. H. W. Beecher,
E. Delafield Smith,	Chas. O'Connor,
David S. Coddington,	Rev. H. W. Bellows,
Chas. A. Dana,	Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D.
Hon. James T. Brady,	Judge Daly,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,	Wm. Wall,
Rev. Dr. Hitchcock,	Fred. Kaff,
Hon. Jas. A. Briggs,	Rev. Dr. Vinton, of
Luther R. Marsh,	Trinity Church.
Wm. H. Seward,	

It is intended to make the affair as much an occasion of business, and both recruiting and subscriptions to aid the cause will be forwarded as much as possible.

To heighten the interest of the occasion it is expected that the Sixty-ninth Regiment, led by Gen. CORCORAN, will return, and its number be added to those of the meeting. This gathering is to be one of a number of similar revivals to be held successively in the great cities of the North. The Mayor has issued the following call:

WAR MEETING.—Loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the War Meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, in the City Hall Park.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.

CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

—R. J. Goheen was arrested in Philadelphia a few days ago, charged with discouraging enlistments, and has ever since been endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to find some one who would become his surety to the amount of $1,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Meeting---Satisfactory Aspect of Affairs.

An Explanation of the Recent Political Arrests.

The Draft--Applications for Postponement.

Gen. Corcoran on his Way Home with the Sixty-Ninth.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON ON THE WAR.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet had a meeting to-day. The general feeling over public affairs was decidedly more hopeful than for some time past. The President is understood to have said that the crisis is past, and the dead point of danger turned.

THE RECENT POLITICAL ARRESTS.

The recent political arrests are justified on the ground that the course of the parties arrested was such as to discourage enlistments. The Government does not intend, nor desire to be understood as intending to interpose any obstacle to the freest criticism of public men and measures. Its policy in suppressing the rebellion is regarded a legitimate subject of popular discussion, but the rebellion itself must not be defended, nor Government measures opposed to the prejudice of the recruiting service.

THE COMING DRAFT.

As the time approaches for enforcing the draft, applications for permission to have the draft suspended in certain regions for a brief period, and to allow volunteering to continue for regiments now partially made up, begin to pour in on the War Department. Early this morning a few such applications were granted, under very strict regulations, and with only a limited extension. As the Secretary began to perceive the extent to which this relaxation of rules would speedily go, he at once refused all remaining applications. Among those granted were one for a Philadelphia regiment, permitted to continue receiving up to September 3d, and one from Lancaster up to September 1st. All to which such permission was granted were nearly full, and no doubt was entertained in any of the cases that the draft could be wholly avoided by a few days more of volunteering. In these cases the same extra pay, bounties, &c., are allowed, as prior to the expiration of the regular time for volunteering. The belief begins to be entertained, that on one pretext or another, the draft will be postponed in many cases, and that the rigid rules of the Department on the subject will be relaxed, to satisfy the wishes of those who regard the draft as a disgrace, and wish to avoid it.

The policy of the Government on the subject of exempting employes on Government works from the draft, concerning which one of your cotemporaries is speculating, was stated some weeks ago. Skilled employes on important works, whose places cannot readily be supplied, and whose being drafted would therefore work injury to the public service, are to be exempted. All others engaged on Government manufactures are to be subject to the draft, just as other citizens are.

THE PRISONER STORY.

The two thousand prisoners story is partially, but not entirely, untrue.

GEN. CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Gen. CORCORAN brought in the Sixty-ninth this afternoon and left quietly for New-York on the 5 o'clock train. It has been decided that he will accept the invitation to go to Boston some time this week and speak in Faneuil Hall.

COLONIZATION.

Numerous applications have already been made to Senator POMEROY for passage to Central America, by free colored persons, who are anxious to be among the first to enjoy the benefits of the proposed colonization.

DR. BROWNSON ON THE WAR.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON, the eminent Catholic reviewer, was called out in a speech this evening at WILLARD'S, in response to a serenade from his friends. A very large audience had assembled, and the stirring sentences of the eloquent speaker were received with unbounded applause. Mr. BROWNSON strongly urged emancipation of the slaves of rebels as a war measure, and amply justified under the war power. Take that course, and would strike the rebels the strongest possible blow in the weakest possible place. Take that course, and you would command the sympathy and support of every civilized nation on the globe. He was no lover of negroes, but he insisted on their equal rights as men. He had opposed agitation of the Slavery question when he thought that agitation fraught with danger to the Republic. Now, he favored it, because it would bring life and safety to the Republic. The trouble which still involved this question, arose from the fact that while nine-tenths of the people were Slavery-haters, nine-tenths of them were equally strong negro-haters. He admitted entertaining some prejudices himself, and insisted that in the future disposition of this question, these prejudices ought to be regarded; but, for the present, emancipation was the important thing. He agreed with the President in his colonization policy, but feared the President made an unfortunate mistake. He feared the ◆ wished to make emancipation, which is an immediate necessity, wait on colonization, which, from its very nature, is a matter more properly reserved to peaceful times. He would not criticise or complain of the Administration; but this was no time for hesitation or delay. Timid measures were treason now. It was bold, active, decided men—men with nerve enough, and wisdom enough, and courage enough to neglect precedents and forms, and all the past, and with decided hand reach forth to grasp the future, that we wanted in the Presidential chair, in the National Councils, and for Generals in the field. This was no time for conservatives—men who had no eyes save in the backs of their heads. One of the best measures yet taken was the draft. He regretted to see some sections, and even some Governors, remonstrating against it, and trying to avoid it as a disgrace. It was not a disgrace, but the highest possible assertion of the National dignity, and of the obligations citizens owe the Government. By carrying on the war in this volunteering system, we had been recognizing the very doctrine of ultra States rights which we were fighting to destroy; but the draft was the assertion of the National power, calling equally upon all the citizens who enjoyed its blessings to contribute their share for its defence; and he regarded the necessity for this draft as a great National blessing. All history and philosophy taught that no men truly loved their country who had not suffered and made sacrifices for it. Patriotism would feed and know on these sufferings and sacrifices, and we should come out of the contest a purer, better and happier people.

The eminent speaker was almost continually interrupted with applause, which was uproariously redoubled at every allusion to emancipation, or the necessity for the strongest and most vigorous measures. The temper of the audience in this regard was peculiarly significant. Of course the above gives but a very meagre outline of the course taken by Mr. BROWNSON, and utterly fails to do justice to his eloquent address.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established the following regulations in regard to individual stamps for proprietary articles, enumerated in Schedule C of the Excise law:

First—Every proprietor can furnish a design for a stamp, which, if approved, will be engraved by the Government engravers, at the cost of the proprietor.

Second—In such cases the proprietor will be entitled to the discount specified in the one hundred and second section of the Excise law.

Third—If the designs do not exceed the superficial area, thirteen-sixteenths of an inch, for the denomination of one and two-cent stamps, or sixty-three sixty-fourths of an inch for the denomination of three or four cent stamps, these being the sizes established by the office for the above specified denominations, there will be no additional charge to purchasers. If, however, proprietors desire to increase the size of the stamps for the denomination above mentioned, then an additional charge will be made for the cost additional of paper and printing. This additional charge will be ten cents per thousand for stamps of 3¼ inches superficial area, and a proportionate sum for intermediate sizes.

Fourth—Every stamp must be rectangular in form.

Fifth—All dies and plates will be retained by and be under the exclusive control of the Government.

Sixth—The general stamp must be canceled by writing thereon the initials of the proprietor of the stamped article, and the date of canceling, while the private stamp must be so affixed on the package, that on opening the same the stamp shall be effectually destroyed.

The Commissioner will be prepared to issue stamps by the 1st of September, for the articles known as "proprietary articles," specified in Schedule C, of the Excise law. The manufacturers of such articles will be required to use this general stamp, until they severally furnish a design for individual use. Orders for such stamps may be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which will be filled as soon as the stamps are ready for delivery.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue law for Minnesota:

First District—Collector, JOHN A. HALL, of Maukato; Assessor, GEO. W. BAKER, of Rochester.

Second District—Col. THOMAS G. JONES, of Avoca, Collector: H. G. O. MORRISON, of Pinebed, Assessor.

CLIPPING TREASURY NOTES.

A machine having been invented and put in operation for clipping Treasury notes, the services of the large number of women now engaged in that business at the Department will not be required much longer. A heavy pressure is being brought to bear, of course, to retain them; but it is understood they will all be speedily discharged. Complaints have been made from time to time, in the local papers and elsewhere, that numerous Secessionists had found occupation among these women; but it is believed that all justly chargeable with secession sympathies were weeded out some time ago.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH CONSUL OF RICHMOND AT PARIS.

The French Consul at Richmond, who had left that city two months ago upon order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, has arrived at Paris, and has been received by the Emperor of the French. He is said to be the bearer of very important information, and his testimony is spoken of as having great weight in the policy which the French Government is likely to pursue in reference to America.

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Twenty-one prisoners of war and about as many prisoners of State have just been released from the old Capital Prison on the usual conditions. Upward of 300 are still retained, and among them are Messrs. O'BRIEN and MARBURY, who had been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, but who were afterwards arrested while carrying the rebel mail from Maryland to Virginia, and also Capt. MATHEW CLARKE of the former State, who was detected recruiting for the rebels.

THE PRISON IN GEORGETOWN.

The extensive prison in Georgetown is for deserters and stragglers, who are from time to time returned to their respective regiments.

MARYLAND REBELS GOING INTO VIRGINIA.

From information received in various quarters, thousands of men have passed over into Virginia, principally from the Eastern Counties of Maryland. An entire company of Cavalry left Montgomery County, on the Upper Potomac, last week, and squads are constantly moving into Virginia.

BODIES FORWARDED.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. CRANE and Capt. M. O'BRIEN, of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, left here this afternoon, in charge of G. M. O'BRIEN. The Colonel's body will be conveyed to Beloit, and the Captain's to Milwaukee. These officers died from wounds received at Cedar Mountain.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Twenty-nine of the rebels captured at Cedar Mountain were brought hither to-day.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steam sloop-of-war *Juniata*: Second Assistant Engineers Francis Cronin and William Pollard, and Third Assistant Engineers J. T. Killaber, John H. Ames, R. H. Dodge and Charles S. Hunt.

WILLIAM EMMONS, of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the steamer *Mount Vernon*.

Acting Ensign O. L. S. ROBERTS and Master's Mate LLOYD ROGERS, have been ordered to the steamer *Mount Vernon*.

ARMS TESTED.

GALLAGHER'S rifled breech-loading carbines were tested to-day. They threw balls with great accuracy a mile and a half. The Government is beginning to introduce them in arming the Kentucky cavalry.

The Lost Treasure of the Golden Gate.

We are indebted to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the following list of the consignees of treasure by the lost steamer *Golden Gate*:

Frank Baker.	A. Rich & Bro.
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	W. Heller & Co.
James T. Haywood.	Baker & Merritt.
John Bertram.	Neustadter Bros.
Twombly & Samson.	Richard Patrick.
Geo. M. Barard.	Wm. Meyer & Co.
C. H. Grant & Co.	James Hunter & Co.
M. C. Hawley.	J. G. Parker & Son.
Fearing, Thatcher & Co.	F. Nickerson & Co.
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	James Davis, Jr.
Kerby, Byone & Co.	A. & P. S. Co.
Janson, Bowd & Co.	Louis McMurray & Co.
Isaac Hecht.	Crosby & Dibble.
J. Stroup, Bros. & Co.	J. Heller & Bros.
Fabbri & Chauncey.	Scholle & Bros.
Ross, Dempster & Co.	De Witt, Kittle, & Co.
P. Naylor & Co.	Wells, Fargo & Co.
American Exchange B'k.	Jennings & Brewster.
John B. Newton & Co.	W. T. Coleman & Co.
W. Perkins & Co.	Order.

PANAMA TREASURE.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	Order.

EUROPEAN TREASURE.

Rothschild & Sons.	T. Allard.
Heutsch, Lutscher & Co.	Layard Freres.
G. de Blonay & Co.	

For New-York	$1,114,647 24
For Europe	273,100 00
For Panama	13,000 00
Total	$1,400,747 24

New-Jersey Disloyalists to be Tried by Military Law.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

By an order from Washington, Messrs. KUGLER and WRIGHT, now prisoners in Burlington County jail for discouraging enlistments in Hunterdon County, in this State, are to be removed to Washington City prison to be tried by a military commission.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BRINCKERHOFF—WOOLLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 25, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. WM. BRINCKERHOFF to Miss ADELINE WOOLLEY.

BELLOWS—GRISWOLD.—In Essex, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 24, by Rev. J. A. Gallup, Mr. WILLIAM H. BELLOWS to Miss CHERILLA J., eldest daughter of A. Griswold, Esq., all of Essex.

HOLT—BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of the Collegiate Church, HENRY A. HOLT and HARRIET EMILY, daughter of Cyrus Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ADRIANCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, ISAAC ADRIANCE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 49 East 25th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BENTLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, NORMAN SEYMOUR, only son of Norman S. and Emilie M. Bentley, aged 3 years, 8 months and 27 days.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

BETTS.—In Edgartown, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 25, EMILY, the wife of William M. Betts, and youngest daughter of the late Henry J. Sanford, in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, in Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of the late H. J. Sanford, and of his brother, John C. Sanford, are invited to attend.

BAKER.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, of consumption, J. BLOOM BAKER, resident of New-York City.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Samuel Daily, at Woodbridge, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUTLER.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 25, THOMAS BUTLER, aged 53 years.

He will be interred at Woodrow, Staten Island, this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, at the residence of his father, corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, CORNELIUS C. CALLAGHAN, of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Engineers, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, in 84th-st., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CHESTER.—At White Lake, on Monday, Aug. 25, CHARLES FREDERICK, only son of Charles G. and Lucretia L. Chester, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Mr. Thomas L. Chester, No. 65 West 31st-st., at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, without further notice.

DERRIN.—In Troy, N. Y., suddenly, while on a visit from London, England, to her friends in this country, MARGARET, wife of David Derrin.

The friends of her brother, Andrew Brown, and brother-in-law, James Gibson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Gray, No. 397 9th-av., New-York.

DENNISTOUN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, ELIZABETH DENNISTOUN, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Dennistoun.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, William and Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 10 West 29th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOUSMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, ISAAC HOUSMAN, aged 47 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 191 West 20th-st. His remains will be interred in the family burying-ground, Staten Island.

HINDHAUGH.—In Tarrytown, on Monday, Aug. 25, JENNIE C., infant daughter of William and Joanna C. Hindhaugh, aged 9 months and 17 days.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 26, at 6 o'clock, of disease of the heart, GEORGE W. LORD, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia in the 10 A. M. train, for interment at Laurel Hill.

LOCKHART.—In Kerhonkson, Ulster County, on Friday, Aug. 22, ELIZA, only daughter of James C. and J. A. Lockhart, aged 3 months and 1 day.

☞ Dublin and Belfast papers please copy.

MCCREA.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, JOHN T., infant son of Robert G. and Mary Jane McCrea, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, from the residence of his grandfather, John Turner, No. 9 Willoughby-st., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 25, after a lingering illness, ARTHUR MILLER, son of the late Arthur G. Miller, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his uncles, Henry Fisher and George Wotherspoon, are invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

OAKEY.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, SARAH S., wife of John Oakey, and eldest daughter of the late Charles N. Spofford, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Flatbush. The cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

SANDS.—In Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 25, AUGUSTUS H. SANDS, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, John H. Sands, and of his brothers-in-law, Henry J. F., George, William E., and John P. Haws, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

TALBOT.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 21, MARY, daughter of the late George W. Talbot, formerly of this City.

WARDELL.—In Eatontown, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 25, Lieut. GEORGE W. WARDELL, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, aged 27 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., at the residence of his father.

WRIGHT.—At Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, DAVID S., eldest son of William and Sarah Wright, in the 20th year of his age, member of Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 403.—Aug. 26, 1862.
70, 22, 13, 64, 15, 47, 9, 38, 59, 21, 3.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 404.—Aug. 26, 1862.
22, 4, 30, 33, 50, 60, 19, 43, 29, 61, 48, 14, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 351.—Aug. 26, 1862.
56, 22, 70, 51, 72, 13, 36, 67, 74, 27, 14.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 313.—Aug. 26, 1862.
41, 56, 45, 9, 38, 78, 7, 31, 14, 65, 59, 34, 44.

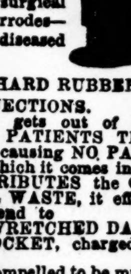
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c. CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The members of the Common Council of the City of New-York are respectfully requested to assemble in Room No. 8, at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., to proceed from there in a body, on foot, and with the staves of office, to Jersey City, for the purpose of welcoming home, from the seat of war, the gallant old Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Brig.-Gen. Corcoran, commanding, who are now returning to this City after the expiration of a second term of three months' service in the army of the Union, to reorganize for service during the remainder of the war. There will also be a military escort from the City, of which particular notice will be given early on Wednesday.

In behalf of the Committee on National Affairs, TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.

ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER IN A MANUFACTURING business, with $2,500 capital. The capital will be secured, and the yearly profit shown to be equal, at least, to money invested. None need apply who cannot furnish ample testimonials of integrity of character. Address BLANK, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past ten years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing, which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may futhermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st. WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense o smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of th best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully, ANSELL HECHT, No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY, Late proprietor of National Theatre.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION

No. 81 Nassau-st.

Company D, HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY, Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding. RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding, Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODSELL.

Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This Regiment is well known for its numerous dashing raids within the enemy's lines, at Beaverdam, Hanover Junction, Fredericks Hall, on the great rebel lines of the Virginia Central Railroad, and in the affair at Falmouth and Chesterfield, and more lately on the banks of the Rappahannock, and now with Gen. Pope in the advance, will receive recruits for immediate service, at Tent, near Park Barracks; No. 600 Broadway; No. 82 2d-st., Troy; and at any sub-station.

All recruits are credited to the town and county from which they come, and receive the bounties of such, and also the Government bounty to old regiments.

The dashing and brilliant service of cavalry, sparing exhausting fatigue, furnishes peculiar chances of distinction and glory, and therefore requires picked men, and none will be received but those of fine *physique* and good character. WM. H. MALLORY, Major and Recruiting Officer.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to Capt. WM. W. BADGER.

First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.

Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.

Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

DRAFT INSURANCE.

AGENCY OF FREDERIC DANNE, NO. 96 BROADWAY.

KISSAM & TAYLOR, SPECIAL PARTNERS. CASH CAPITAL, $30,000.

I am now prepared to receive applications from persons residing in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn for substitutes under the pending draft. The above amount of capital has been paid in, in cash, by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, as Special Partners, and arrangements have been made to supply persons drafted with substitutes. Premium $100.

Applicants must sign the articles of agreement.

FREDERIC DANNE, No. 96 Broadway, Office of the Gallatin Insurance Company.

REFERENCES.—National Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.

Look to your own interests while devoting your services to your country!

FOURTH N. Y. BATTERY, N. Y. S. M.,

Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, beside all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., by order of the 9th Ward Committee. Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON, Recruiting Officer.

SUBSTITUTES.

UNION SUBSTITUTE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.

This Company, having made all their arrangements to provide substitutes for fifty persons liable to draft, are now ready to receive applicants. Rate of premium will be fixed in accordance with the quota to be drafted, compared with the number of persons liable to be drafted in the locality of the applicant.

Parties out of the City will be informed of the rate of their locality by return mail. Office No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12. WM. M. VAN WAGENEN, Sec'y.

References, by permission, Bliss, Williams & Co., Bankers, No. 4 Pine-st.; O. R. Ingersoll, Esq., Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

INSURANCE AGAINST DRAFT.

The New-York General Insurance Office are now insuring against draft, on the most favorable terms. Premium being on $50.

N. B.—Insurance made in all States where draft has been ordered.

Also, at the solicitation of many parties, this office will guarantee to insure or find substitutes for all parties, at a distance, who shall mail, in a registered letter, the premium of $50 at any time before their names are actually drawn as a drafted party.

P. S.—Communications from persons wishing insurance, or those offering as substitutes, promptly answered. Office No. 240 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$30 additional bounty by private subscription.
$82 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.

UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.

This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the recent orders of the Secretary of War.

Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.

W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.

D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker, Office No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 5.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 168 Broadway.—The undersigned, by the payment of $160 by any person previous to the pending draft, are prepared to provide a substitute in case said person should be drafted.

A. W. PLATT, for the Association.

Refer, by permission, to
Mr. George Ellis, Cashier Bank Commonwealth.
Messrs. Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
Mr. Gardiner Chapin, Dime Savings Bank.
Mr. A. Archer, Bank State of New-York.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—UNITED STATES Army Banking Office.—Arrangements have been made for providing a limited number of substitutes for persons who may be drafted under the recent order of the Secretary of War. The knowledge gained from connection made in business with the army gives me great facilities for obtaining substitutes that will be certain to be received and secured from deserting. Apply to RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., New-York.

CAVALRY SABRES.—1,150 SABRES IN GOOD order, for sale cheap, or would be exchanged for real estate or merchandise. Apply to ÆTNA STEEL WORKS, Warren-st., Jersey City, N. J.

MILITARY.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M. Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, Recruiting Officer, at City Armory, Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ON PAYMENT OF $100 by any person previous to the pending draft, are prepared to provide a substitute in case said person should be drafted. L. BALLARD & CO., Merchants' and Broker's Agency, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.

The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. Ballard & Co., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.

Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
READ, DREXEL & CO.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
JOHN CASWELL & CO.
SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.
DANIEL DREW.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
ORLANDO M. BOGART.
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO.
HOWES, HYATT & CO.
CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
McCREADY & ARMOUR.

Our Books will close in a few days.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—TWO hundred able-bodied men wanted—aliens preferred. Apply on the first floor, in Reade-st. L. BALLARD & CO., No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE. By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid to any address for $1 50 by the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

A CHOICE LOT OF

STOCK ALE

CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT THE BREWERY.

SMITH & BROTHER,

Brewers, 18th-st., Between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WAR MEETING.

The Citizens of NEW-YORK are requested to assemble in THE PARK,

SURROUNDING THE CITY HALL, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH INST., AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

The time for DISCUSSION is past—the hour for ACTION has come!

The country needs all the ZEAL, all the POWER and all the LOYAL FEELING of its Citizens, NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

The GREAT DUTIES which call for action at this MOMENT are:

FIRST—To FILL UP the Veteran Regiments of New-York Volunteers.

SECOND—To make FULL RESPONSE to the State Call for New Regiments.

THIRD—To ORGANIZE AND FILL UP the CORCORAN BRIGADE before the month expires.

Our sister cities CHALLENGE us to the discharge of these duties. Let the ANSWER be worthy of the Commercial Metropolis.

Come together, then, people of New-York. GIVE YOUR MEANS, your STRONG ARMS and your RESOLUTE HEARTS TO PUT DOWN REBELLION, and to UPHOLD THE FLAG OF THE UNION!

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

George Opdyke,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
Peter Cooper,	Wm. Orton,
Abram Wakeman,	Charles Gould,
Robert T. Haws,	Richard D. Lathrop,
Simeon Draper,	Nehemiah Knight,
James W. Farr,	William Barton,
J. A. Stevens, Jr.,	Myndert Van Schaick,
Samuel S. Wykoff,	J. Burns,
Frederick Kapp,	John A. Pullen,
John E. Devlin,	Henry Hill,
David Dows & Co.,	J. B. Herrick,
A. G. Jerome,	J. B. Spellman & Son,
Lathrop, Luddington & Co.,	Almy Patterson & Co.,
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Low, Harriman, Durfee & Co.,	L. Maillard & Co.,
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J. Kahn,	Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.,
Aug. Wysel,	L. and B. Curtis & Co.,
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Henry H. Elliott,	John G. Clayton,
Thomas Brown,	Robert A. West,
Benj. C. Bachman,	James F. Carey,
Jos. Freloar,	Samuel D. Haynes,
Charles D. Kent,	R. J. Thorne,
Alex. Anderson,	D. L. Millard,
George W. Hatch,	John R. Walker,
Daniel H. Gregory,	E. B. Goldsmith,
Wm. H. Arthur,	John Medole,
Jas. S. Polhemus,	A. H. Gunn,
W. G. King,	M. W. Stevenson,
B. F. Corlies,	H. W. Bashford,
Albert H. Phillips,	J. W. Watson,
M. G. Hart,	Wm. Donaldson,
Chas. G. Tryon,	John Colby,
G. G. Young,	Washington A. Bartlett,
D. C. Crooker,	Bartlett & Shurtliff,
Geo. Ross,	S. S. Guion,
C. W. Burton,	Newbury Rae,
L. Harwood,	G. P. Perry,
J. B. Varnum, Jr.,	A. Hayward,
J. R. Albertson,	T. W. Kennedy,
W. W. Reynolds,	B. F. Barker,
W. D. Williams,	James A. Mead,
A. F. Tomes,	D. Underhill,
L. G. Fellows,	Fred. Bull,
F. O. Pendexter,	John A. Emmens,
Rufus E. Crane,	V. A. Dorard,
David Bicknell,	J. M. Havens,
P. W. Holmes,	John McFarlan,
E. Benedict,	J. E. King.

And 4,000 others.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

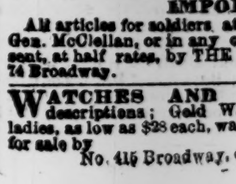
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—OF ALL descriptions; Gold Watches in hunting cases, for ladies, as low as $28 each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 10,259 bbls. Flour, 13 bbls. and 540 bags Corn Meal, 88,928 bushels Wheat, 28,338 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Rye, 13,906 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 2,149 pkgs. Provisions, and 677 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 36 bbls., at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—The market has been inactive to-day. Prices, however, are quoted steady; Java 26½c.@27c.; Maracaibo 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra 22½c.@23½c.; Rio 21½c.@23c., and St. Domingo 21c.@21½c. ℔ ℔., usual terms. The week's business in Rio and Santos Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week have been 1,500 bags, ℔ *H. A. Didier*, at 21½c. By auction, 22d inst., 500 bags Santos, ℔ *Alliance*, found buyers at 21½c.@23c., to average 21 91-100c.; also, 1,754 bags Rio, ℔ *Donna Maria*, at 21½c.@22½c., average 22c. The balance of the catalogue of the Santos, 2,534 bags, was afterward taken at 20c.@23½c., and the Rio, 1,420 bags, at 21½c.@22½c. The market closes quiet, but firm." Stock of all kinds on hand this morning 161,301 pkgs., including 117,698 bags Rio and Santos, 22,650 bags Maracaibo, 2,600 bags and 10,450 mats Java, 3,740 bags Laguayra, 1,500 bags St. Domingo, and 2,663 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

Aug. 23, Baltimore	bags..	26,000
Aug. 23, Philadelphia	bags..	none.
Aug. 26, New-York	bags..	117,698
Grand Total		143,698

COPPER—Has been quiet, at former rates.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is a shade firmer. Sales, 1,800 bales, closing at 47½c.@48c., chiefly at 47½c., for Middling, ℔ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand, at very full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry has been more active for State and Western Flour, both for shipment and home use, at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 80@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 05@$5 40; chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior, to choice, at $4 75@$4 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$5 00
Extra State	5 05	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 830 bbls., at $5 25@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 05@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 60 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN.—A good export demand prevails, to-day, for desirable lots of Wheat, at a shade higher prices, chiefly for Winter. The reported sales since our last, comprise 132,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 51@$1 53; White Western at $1 33@$1 41; Amber Western, $1 34@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 29@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 10@$1 19; White Kentucky, at $1 51@$1 52 ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better, to-day. Sales, since our last, 118,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 45c.@52c. for unsound do., do., and 62c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at 77c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue in lively demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 57c.@59c.; Western at 57c.@59c., and State at 59c.@60c. ℔ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The transactions in Breadstuffs have again been restricted by the extremely moderate receipts of all descriptions, owing to the obstructions on the Erie Canal, and the market has ruled dull and heavy. The export clearances for the fortnight are not as heavy as that of the previous two weeks, yet foot up to Great Britain and Ireland 86,040 bbls. Flour, 1,279,972 bush. Wheat, 372,658 bush. Corn; to France, 1,323 bbls. Flour, 89,606 bush. Wheat; to the Continent, 2,760 bbls. Flour, 45,436 bush. Wheat, 50,877 bush. Rye. For Flour the demand has been confined chiefly to the home trade, with a moderate inquiry for export to Europe, but some activity in shipments to New-Orleans, South America and West Indies. Prices have fluctuated somewhat since my last report, but closed yesterday heavily, and a few cents lower. The supplies, manufactured from the crop of new Wheat, are as yet light—the quality is good. Wheat, with light receipts, has been firmly held, and has been in demand, but the late advance in freights has had a depressing effect, and all descriptions have declined a few cents. The condition of a large portion of that daily arriving is not favorable for shipment, and prices are therefore very irregular. The supplies which have been detained by low water and breaks on the canal are now arriving, but as the sales to arrive have been large, the market will not be much affected. Rye is wanted, and not plenty. Oats of sound shipping quality are scarce and uncommonly high. Indian Corn, owing to the upward turn in freights, is heavy.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of August in the years indicated:

Canals opened	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	363,623	569,435	797,494
Wheat, bush	4,790,666	12,243,448	13,845,815
Corn, bushels	8,742,595	9,247,693	9,836,255
Barley, bush	76,806	198,459	373,071
Oats, bushels	3,634,682	2,802,468	2,172,721
Rye, bushels	126,245	396,573	410,647

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand to-day, at 65c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request at full prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—The demand has been rather less active for Sole, though prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales included 25 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c., and small lots of other kinds, at previous prices, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request at uniform prices. Spirits Turpentine at $2 25 ℔ gallon; common Resin, $13, and strained do. $13 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—The inquiry for the principal kinds has been moderate during the week, at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm, at $1 35; Crude Whale at 57c.@60c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 55; do. Spring do. at $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale at 70c.; do. Spring do. at 68c.; Olive at $1 35@$1 40; Linseed at 90c.@91c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 73c.@75c.; City Red at 47c.@50c.; Crude Petroleum at 18½c.@20c., and Refined Petroleum at 28c.@38c., ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 25—Sperm continues firm, with a fair demand, and sales embrace parcels amounting to 1,114 bbls. for export at $1 35 ℔ gallon. Whale has been more quiet, but holders are firm at 60c. The sales for the week include 1,050 bbls. for manufacturing at 60c.; 100 bbls. for export at 58c., and 700 bbls. on the *Vineyard*, also for export, at 58c. ℔ gallon. Whalebone—Sales for the week 12,000 ℔s. Arctic at 81c.; 6,000 ℔s. Northwest Coast at 75c.; and 5,000 ℔s. South Sea at 64c. all for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Spm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 25, 1862	37,915	87,968	631,150
Same time last year	46,434	109,883	843,700

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been inactive, but firm, during the past week.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales 900 bbls., at $11 75@$11 87½ for Mess, and $9 87½@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is inquired for and firm, at 5¾c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is salable and steady; sales 350 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling freely, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in request, at 7c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day; sales having been made of 930 hhds., including Cuba, at 8½c.@8¾c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¼c.; also, by auction, 34 hhds. New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¾c., and 80 bbls. Clarified do. at 10⅞c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 ℔s. at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are in very moderate request at previous quotations.

WHALEBONE—Is in less demand, but is quoted firm.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand at full prices. Sales 517 hhds., at 11c.@18c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds are inactive.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 800 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a large advance in medium and coarse Wools in the Providence market during the week. The demand has been very active, and prices closed very firm for Wools suitable for army goods. The week's sales were 189,500 ℔s. Fleece as 55c.@62½c. ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The market was less active, to-day, and rates favored shippers slightly. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13¾d.@14d.; Corn, 13½d.@13¾d.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d.; The charters included a foreign bark for Cork and orders, with Wheat, at 14½d ℔ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER—AUG. 25, 1862.

Lot and building, s. s. Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., $8,000.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 7 A. M.

PERSONAL.

MICHAEL BING, LATE OF HAMBURG, SUBsequently in Chili and California, will hear of something greatly to his advantage, by applying to BERNHARD BING, Hamburg. Cincinnati and San Francisco papers please copy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY young girl wishes a situation to do up stairs work, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; would be willing to assist in housework; good reference can be given; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 202 Houston-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young German girl wants a situation in a small family, to do sewing and chamberwork; a suitable place preferred to high wages; prefers Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 71 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks, near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing, or the housework of a small family. Has good City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—or nurse and plain sewer. A respectable young girl, who is neat in her habits and competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, any distance, in either of the above capacities; good reference; wages moderate. Apply at No 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing. Has the best of City recommendations for honesty and capability. Call at No. 209 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would prefer a situation without washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a small private family; no objections to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 7th-av., entrance in 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; also the care of milk and butter. Wages $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, deserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner. Can be seen for three days at No. 98 West 19th-st., first floor, back room; best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; the best City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a hotel or restaurant; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 432 1st-av., corner 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City and country references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the whole work of a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 72 3d-av. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A well-disposed, hard-working young woman desires a situation in City or country; understands her duties well: no objection to do general housework; can be well recommended for honesty and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; a good home preferred before high wages. Good reference. Apply for three days at 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by a widow lady, 38 years of age, possessed of refinement and education, in some gentleman's family; a widower's, with children, preferred; or would accept of a situation as nurse or companion to some invalid, lady or gentleman; parties answering will address, with full particulars, for one week, Mrs. S. D. N., Station D. Good references given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by a widow lady, thirty years of age. Has one little girl; she hopes she will not be an objection, as she has no home for herself or child. Is a competent housekeeper, very agreeable and ladylike, and would make a home very pleasant. This is a chance seldom met with. Can give the best of reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 185 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a New-England lady, a situation as housekeeper or governess, in a private family or hotel. The advertiser now holds the place of housekeeper in a first class institution in this City. Address A. E., Station G.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING many years experience in the care and management of children wishes a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; a home more an object than high wages; no objections to the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; is thoroughly capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing the highest City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as wet nurse; has the most unexceptionable references. Call on or address Mrs. B., No. 111 Quarry-st., corner of Sheffield.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a neat tidy girl of 16 as nurse and chambermaid, or wait on a lady and child; sews neatly; reads and writes well; is willing and competent; wages $4; in this City or Brooklyn. Call or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; is competent to take charge of a baby; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; two years' City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can do braid work and embroider. Call at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY—WITH A little girl nine years of age, would like to take charge of a widower's house; no objections to one or two children; salary not so much an object as a good home; no objections to the country. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. Gaillard, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF FIRST-class servants are now disengaged at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., among which are four superior Protestant cooks, with the best of testimonials, and a number of Protestant girls for various capacities, in City or country. A. M. SEE.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., continue to keep first-class servants for the City or country on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, men servants. Wanted, a number of excellent servants.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are very respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her Agency for Employment to No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 23d-st., and solicits the patronage of the public.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or by the dozen; done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 94 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant young man, a situation in a private family as coachman; is strictly temperate, and can furnish the best of references; would prefer living in the country. Call or address for three days, W. G., No. 11 West 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a small place, if required; good City reference given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, in a private family, who knows his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address M. P. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments, and can show the very best of City references from former employers. Address W. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good references. Address G. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; is willing, civil and obliging, City reference. Address JOHN, Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant man; can give good references as to his capacity, sobriety and honesty. Address P. B., No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., No. 294 4th-av., or Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 136 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor. Inquire for J. G.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family. Has no objection to the country. Has four years' discharge from a most respectable family. Address R. F., Box 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS old, who arrived lately from Northern Germany, who has been farming for the last nine years, and understands his business in all its branches, wishes to find a place on a good farm, where he can learn American farming, as he intends to buy a farm in the course of a year. Good home preferred to large salary. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, with small family; is not afraid of work; can give best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for five days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUation wanted, by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of gentlemen's places; can give City reference from his last employers, as to character and capability. Can be seen at, or by writing to E. S., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman, where the advertiser is well known.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a man who understands gardening and farming, and the care of all domestic cattle; is willing to attend in every useful department; good reference from City and country; no objection to distance. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 251 East 13th-st., or apply by note to FARMING, at said number.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A VERY INDUSTRIous, honest couple, who are not afraid of work, desire situations in City or country; the man is an excellent hand over horses, drives well, is a good farmer and plain gardener; the wife is a thorough laundress, good cook and baker, and can manage milk and butter well. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address EDWARD.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man who understands his business thoroughly. Can be well recommended by applying to John Ginty, No. 125 4th-av., at the Protestant Employment Agency, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH THE best City and country references, desires a situation. He understands his business thoroughly. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, who has long known him, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to drive a truck or cart. The best of City reference given from his last place; understands his business. Call at No. 193 West-st., from 10 to 2 P. M., or address P. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO speaks and writes English, French and German, employment in any kind of business, where he could make himself useful. Apply at No. 104 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AS BOOK-keeper, a young man, not over 25, of experience, quick at figures and a good writer. Address, with reference, F., Box No. 1,407 Post-office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 15th-st., Brooklyn, second door from 3d-av. Take Greenwood cars.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a good man to take charge of a country place—if married, wife could be employed as laundress. The situation is desirable, and place near the City. Address, and say where formerly employed, to COUNTRY PLACE FARMER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, A COLored man as coachman for a private family, wages liberal, 2 conductors, 2 brakemen, 4 girls to travel to California and Europe, clerk for a steamboat, 1 stewardess, 3 porters, 1 fireman. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

STONE-MASONS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stone-masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; none but temperate men, and who can bring good recommendations will answer. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

TRUNK-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD steady man, at best sole-leather Trunks. Apply to JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The undersigned, having partially recovered his sight, is prepared to enter into engagements with Literary Societies, for the delivery of two new lectures, entitled

THE GIANTS AND THE PIGMIES OF AMERICA,

consisting of personal recollections of the

UNIONISTS AND DISUNIONISTS,

who, for the last twenty years, have acted a prominent part

FOR GOOD AND FOR EVIL,

in the great political drama. With sketches and anecdotes of Washington society, statesmen and diplomats.

Also, for the delivery of his Shakspearian recitations of entire plays, from memory.

Address the undersigned, care of James C. Quinn, Esq., Post-office, Box No. 1,561, New-York City. L. F. TASISTRO.

STAVES.—PORK-BARREL STAVES.—I HAVE Pork-barrel Staves for sale by the car-load, at Brush's Mills Station, Ogdensburgh Railroad. Address SAMUEL H. LYON, Brush's Mills, Franklin Co., N. Y.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST., Between Madison and 4th-avs., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use. Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S

Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $34 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 53 West 33d-st., Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 1,219 Broadway, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 435, 437 & 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 10. For circulars, address, H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees. POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged. Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector, Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; or address Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—FRENCH Educational Institution for young ladies, conducted by Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, No. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. All the studies are under the direction of the most distinguished Professors. Pupils who have accomplished their education, and who wish to perfect themselves in the French language, will be admitted.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., REsumes Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing, L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. GRAVES, Principal. This institution reopens Sept. 5, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY, BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen in Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on the first day of September next. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores of the City, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES HENDERSON, HAVING removed to No. 58 West 17th-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at the above number, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments Circulars at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President, Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH AND English Boarding School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., re-opens Sept. 1. Terms $200 per annum.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. S. B. TREVORR. L. B. PREVOST.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST., will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For information or circulars, address GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY. Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to. For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN. The school opens on the 10th of September. TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English. Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year. No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery. A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term. For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal. STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord. The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17. Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDing school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal. Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." ESTABLISHED 1855.

Wanted, Professor of Belles Lettres for City School, 3 or 4 hours each day; French lady for music in New-England; French gentleman as resident teacher in school on the Hudson; lady for French and music near New-York; lady for music, French and drawing in Pennsylvania; governess for French and music on Staten Island; lady for English and French near New-York; gentleman for mathematics in Kentucky; gentleman as Principal of young ladies' school near the City; lady for piano, singing and French in the West; also, one for English and drawing; lady for piano and French in New-Jersey; also, one for English branches, French and drawing; German lady for French and music; an artist, lady or gentleman, for first-class New-England school; German tutor for City family; Presbyterian teacher of classics; gentleman for English branches in the City; graduate of West Point, salary liberal; superior teacher of classics for New-England. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE SITUATION IN AN OLD established academy and boarding-house, which is of easy access to the City, is open for a male and female teacher. French and music are required to be taught. Applicants who have means will find great inducements. Those who have not means, but competent, may find employment. Address F. S. J., Post-office, Box No. 3,045, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, FORMERLY THE principal of an Academy, wishes an engagement in a school, or family; she is a thorough mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no preference in regard to locality. Terms reasonable. Best of references given and required. Address C, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-school, a few miles from New-York City, a French lady, to teach her native language, and also music; best testimonials required; services to commence the 1st of September next. Address A. B., Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY TEACHER OF FRENCH AND Music, desires an engagement, either in a school or as family governess. Address Box No. 350, Springfield, Mass.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL. M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J. The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th. School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, living in a pleasant location, (Brooklyn,) would rent two nicely furnished rooms, with board; 20 minutes walk from the Ferries. Address K. L., for three days, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, will accommodate two or three persons, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 21[illegible] West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood, No. 86 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A small family returning from the country, or two single gentlemen, can obtain handsome apartments, with board, for the Fall and Winter, in a private family, where there would be no other boarders. Every comfort that may be desired can be arranged for, and private table if required. Address A. B. C., General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A plain respectable family, where there are no other boarders, and where none others will be taken, a furnished or unfurnished room, with breakfast and tea; location not higher than 20th-st., and between 6th, 7th, or 8th avs. Address W. H. A., Box No. 2,191 Post-office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE rooms,) without board or with a private table, can be had by a family wishing spacious, elegant accommodations up town, and willing to pay liberal for them until December. Address, with name, MACOMB, Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain a suit of elegantly furnished rooms, with board, in a highly respectable family, desirably located, in a house containing all the modern improvements, a few minutes from Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name, S., Box No. 75 Brooklyn Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE gentlemen with pleasant rooms, including partial board if required. Apply at No. 116 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DRY GOODS.

FALL STYLES OF CLOAKS.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW FALL STYLES OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c. E. S. MILLS & CO., NO. 381 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st. CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods, Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods. Lace Curtains, French Flowers, Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas. Always a full assortment, sizes and colors, Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st. Opening full stock of FALL COLORS LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, cheaper than any house in the City.

R. H. MACY. Opening new FALL ASSORTMENT FRENCH FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. Opening WHITE GOODS, LINEN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at tariff prices!! Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. Opening FULL STOCK of FALL HAT RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c., all the desirable shades. A full line of BLACK and COLORED VELVET RIBBONS at old prices. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. Opening FALL STOCK of HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD IS OFFERED (AND NO questions asked) for the return of 7-30 Treasury Note No. 49,110, payable to the order of EDWIN E. ENGLAND, all the coupons attached, but not indorsed. All persons are forbidden to purchase or negotiate the same. EDWIN E. ENGLAND, No. 16[illegible] West 17th-st.

DOG LOST.—ON TUESDAY MORNING, FROM No. 44 West 36th-st., a medium-sized white Italian greyhound, called "Arno." A liberal reward will be paid for his return.

FOUND—A PORTE-MONNAIE, ON MONDAY AFternoon, in an Amity-st. stage, between Wooster and Macdougal sts. The owner may obtain it by calling at No. 189 West 10th-st.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

For information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the party engaged in the infamous act of extracting from one-third to one-half the tobacco from the end of a portion of the papers of John Cornish & Co.'s Virgin Leaf Foil, and replacing them in the bottom of the boxes in such a manner as to deceive the purchaser until he comes to retail the same.

The object being apparent to injure the brand of our tobacco, which fair competition has failed to do, the above reward is therefore offered for information that will convict the party or parties engaged therein. JOHN CORNISH & CO., Nos. 77 and 79 Avenue D.

N. B.—All retailers should know the parties from whom they purchase our tobacco, to guard against their being imposed upon in the manner described; and any persons having already been so imposed upon are requested to notify the undersigned, as no pains or expense will be spared to punish the perpetrators. J. C. & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This favorite Family Hotel, having been crowded so far during the Summer season by its old friends and patrons, has now a few rooms to let for families, &c. No better Sea Bathing can be found anywhere. Apply, for terms, &c., to R. BAINBRIDGE, the Proprietor, as above.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.
Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Union Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, and will be kept open until the full amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1862.
N. D. MORGAN,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, } Commissioners.
ED. H. ARTHUR,

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.
THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
AUG. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated Aug. 20, 1862.
LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY, } Committee on School Furniture.
JOHN CASEY,

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building (War Department.)
Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.
Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.
In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."
The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.
WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 18, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:
For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan:
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.
Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York*, ss.:
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.
Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert nothwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th-street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1862.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:
Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;
Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and
Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.
All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, the stock of one of the best cabinet-makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture.
The above is now on exhibition, and is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the Assignee. A. FAURE, Assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a full assortment of fresh goods, which will be offered in lots to suit both City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION sale of unclaimed property THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the drill-room over Centre Market.
R. SCOTT, Property Clerk.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

COAL AT AUCTION—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM it may concern. A cargo of two hundred tons of broken Treverton Coal, now in boat *Union Volunteer*, foot of 22d-st., North River, will be sold at auction, for cash, on FRIDAY, Aug. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon. Sale to be made at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Coal to be delivered from the boat.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Attorneys for Consignors.

RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Recent rains have forwarded these plants so rapidly, the subscriber is induced, by urgent demands, to put them in market, and they are now ready for delivery. Price $5 per dozen, or $3 per half dozen. Cash must accompany orders.
GEORGE CLAPP, Auburn, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAR MEETING.—LOYAL CITIZENS OF every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the War Meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, in the City Hall Park.
It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire may be present.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

WAR MEETING.—THE SPEAKERS, VICE-Presidents and Secretaries will meet in the Mayor's Office at precisely 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....Sep 13. | MONDAY....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau....$50.
Passage money to Havana....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27th instant.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 7½ to 8½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 10th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st....at 9⅜, 12⅜ and 3⅜.
Dey-st....at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE,
IN FLUSHING, L. I.
The large and valuable water front property, located on the west side of Clinton-av., in the village of Flushing, L. I., (formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, for lumber, coal, &c.,) is offered for sale, in whole or in sections, upon very favorable terms. This property is well known for its superior advantages for commercial or manufacturing purposes. It also embraces the only prominent steamboat landing of the town. Apply to F. S. WINSTON, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 94 Broadway.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$5,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR an active man to engage in business. The advertiser has two branches to his business, both of which are carried on with great success and large profits; as one requires all his capital and attention, he offers the other free of charge, the trade and advantage of location, to a man of upright character: $5,000, amount of capital necessary. Address S., Box 4,333 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY one wishing to carry on the plumbing business—the store No. 1,287 Broadway, lately occupied by G. R. HOWELL. The same will be disposed of low to a good tenant, with stock and fixtures. Apply to W. YOUNGS or J. THOMPSON, Administrators, No. 163 7th-av.

A STIRRING BUSINESS MAN DESIRING to engage in a pleasant and highly profitable business with $3,000 and willing to travel, can learn of a rare opportunity in which he can realize in six months, with large profits, by addressing C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, a short distance in the country; steam-engine, cutting and rolling-machines, with everything for carrying on the business. Apply to JOHN McGAFFIN, No. 191 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORRIS County, N. J., the beautiful country residence of Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle. Contains 14 acres of land, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. The house contains 16 rooms, together with out-buildings, all new, situated on high ground, overlooking the country for 20 miles or more. The house is situated in a grove of wood, interspersed with about 500 evergreens, laid out with gravel walks, &c., and is one of the most desirable country places to be found in New-Jersey. For a full description of this property, please call at No. 15 John-st., New-York on JAMES H. HUNTING, where a full description of said property may be seen.
Also, a number of large and small farms, village houses and lots, for sale.
For information, call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the dépôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence within 45 minutes of the City Hall, by boat or cars; it is a first-class house, 36 feet square, two stories high, contains nine rooms, with piazzas front and rear, a good basement and cellar; barn, hennery, grapery, &c., together with about one acre of land, fruit and shade trees; $3,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. For particulars, apply to W. W. WATSON, No. 71 Bowery.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York, containing 7½ acres of land, commodious house, handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, gas, and all the modern improvements, commanding a magnificent view; possession immediately. For terms, apply to JOHN HORNER, American Telegraph Office, No. 145 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with five lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit in full bearing; eight minutes' walk from dépôt on Harlem Railroad. For further particulars and terms, apply to R. M. MITCHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence, at Fort Washington, consisting of 7 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with gas, water, furnace, &c., throughout; greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES AT AUCTION.—WM. H. HOLLY will sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862, at 3 P. M., the above valuable property, situated in Stamford, Conn., three miles from dépôt, thirty-four miles from New-York. House, barns and outbuildings; three large orchards; well fenced and watered; on high ground, having a splendid view of the Sound; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, at six per cent. For particulars apply to S. SEELY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, office of J. W. Gregory. N. B.—Sale positive.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS STORE PROPERTY on Greenwich, near Fulton-st., New-York, and Brooklyn property will be exchanged for a first-class farm, with stock, crops, &c., not over 150 miles from this City, to be well watered and wooded and in good fence, good house, plenty of fruit, and convenient to churches, schools, &c., and not less than 80 or 100 acres of good land. Address Box No. 36 Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE AT WEST RIDGE—ON Fisher-av., 20 minutes' walk from ferry at Weehawken, or 10 minutes from the N. R. R. station, New-Durham, N. J. Also, a two-story dwelling-house, upon the peak of the ridge, with two lots. The lots are 25x113 feet; they adjoin the farm of the late Joseph Danielson, and will be sold singly or in plots of two to six. For particulars, apply to A. H. RYDER, near the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—WESTERN District, south side of 2d-place, near Clinton-st., two lots—56¼ by 133 feet—with rear stable. Apply at No. 221 Dean-st., or to ABM. LOTT, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—IN CLERMONT-av., Brooklyn. Three-story, brown stone front; range, bath, gas, neat and convenient. Apply to HENRY TANEY, No. 195 Washington-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET ON BROADWAY—BETWEEN Lispenard and Walker sts., 25x100; will be let low to a desirable tenant. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, second door above Park-place, between 12 and 1 P. M.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO A PRIVATE family, in 28th-st., near 4th-av.; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply to No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET.—A SMALL WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in a good neighborhood. Apply at No. 268 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady and daughter, natives of New-York, and respectably connected, desire to rent a first-class furnished house from a respectable family who would receive the rent in board, and give privilege of taking a few other select boarders. References exchanged. Address F. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Remsen, Montague or Pierrepont sts preferred. Reference given. Address HOUSE, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office, stating locality and terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—AT A moderate rent, between 14th and 34th sts. Address, with full particulars, C., care of S. H. Pickett, No. 104 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have, this day, formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 42 Pine-st.
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—FINNELL'S fancy patent card thermometers, ($9) nine dollars per gross. Samples, sent by mail, 20 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.
M. A. FINNELL, Patentee,
No. 134 West Houston-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE WORLD NE'ER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
The original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
in all their curious, exciting, laughable, and marvelous performances and costumes, including
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
to the hero who proves the most talented and attractive.
They have now performed two weeks to crowded houses, and the judges (being governed by the applause of the audience) proposed to divide the thousand dollars between these two pigmy rivals. They both object to this, and have therefore agreed to continue this great trial of merit and skill
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
They will also be seen promenading about the Museum.
Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS, JEWELS, &c., from QUEEN VICTORIA and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited.
The MINIATURE CARRIAGES of the Thumb and the Nutt, with four of the smallest Ponies in the world, and elfin coachmen and footmen in livery, seen near the Museum at 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the Tropical Seas, whence they have been brought at an expense of $7,000. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.
A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,
Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, Mr. W. M. Holland, (his first appearance at the Museum,) and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged and gives EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7¾, the
LAUGHABLE FARCE, TEMPTATION.
Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at
ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
FOURTH WEEK OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE,
and the WONDER OF THE AGE, YOUNG AMERICA!
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 27, 1862,
will be presented, by particular request, the Dramatic Pantomime of
JOCKO, OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.
After the farce a divertisement LA SYRIENNE by Mme. MARZETTI, JULIA LEHMAN and Mons. TOPHOFF. PAS CHINOIS by YOUNG AMERICA.
To conclude with the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD,
By YOUNG AMERICA.
To commence with Poole's Comedy of
UNCLE SAM, by the Dramatic Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
A. W. JACKSON....Lessee and Manager
The brilliant and enthusiastic welcome accorded to the great tragic artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
by a fashionable, intellectual and crowded audience, has induced the management to announce the favorite play of
THE HUNCHBACK
for repetition on THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Aug. 27, when Miss BATEMAN will appear in her great role of Julia, Mr. J. W. Wallack as Master Walter, Mr. Edwin Adams as Sir T. Clifford.
Due notice will be given of Miss BATEMAN'S appearance in her other great rôles.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
SIXTY-NINTH NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.
CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT.
To commence with the great drama of
THE IRISH MORMON.
To conclude with the famous Protean piece,
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE in four different characters.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in four different characters.
Friday, Grand Benefit of MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The coolest house and best entertainment in the City.
NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTION!
GEORGE CHRISTY
and all his company appear nightly.
TUESDAY, Aug. 26, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of
THE DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.
George Christy....as....Dulcimer Swipes
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.
au27-law6mW*

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Loss of the Steamer Acacia—Breckinridge Moving into Northern Mississippi—Enrollment of Non-Residents in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

No list of passengers by the *Accacia* has yet been received. Mrs. ROBERT DALE OWEN and Mrs. RICHARDSON, wife of Capt. RICHARDSON, of the Fifty-third Ohio, are lost. It is ascertained that not more than thirty persons perished.

BRECKINRIDGE is reported to be moving his entire army to Stentobia. His cavalry are scouting Northern Mississippi, impressing every man under fifty years of age.

Gen. GRANT has ordered non-residents here to be enrolled, and in case of a draft in their respective States, an appropriate draft will be made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments in their own States.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Battle of Baton Rouge—Its Significance and Effect—The New Rebel Programme in the West—Movements in East Tennessee—Kirby Smith in Kentucky—Morgan in Danger—Buell Threatened—Guerrillaing and its Effects on the Southern People.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

There is no longer any room for doubt that the repulse of the rebels at Baton Rouge was a severe and most disastrous defeat. As one by one the particulars of the affair are slowly and reluctantly brought to light, the actual extent of their discomfiture magnifies and expands.

It must be remembered that all the information regarding transactions south of Helena which we can obtain here comes through rebel sources, and is, of course, tinctured with their peculiar coloring. It is this fact which makes it so difficult to obtain prompt and accurate information regarding affairs outside the lines of our own army, and to discriminate among the mass of erroneous, exaggerated and frequently totally false reports, whatever grains of truth it may contain.

In regard to the affair of Baton Rouge; the first reports received here claimed, as usual, a brilliant victory for the rebels. At the same time their own published accounts of the affair were so exceedingly vague, stated so few facts, and indulged in such an amount of pointless gasconade, that, as I suggested at the time, they appeared to be the spangled cloak intended to hide the ghastly skeleton beneath. The Secessionists here, at first, believed these reports, and only gradually were they brought to acknowledge the truth. In the bitterness of their disappointment, however, they acknowledge more and graver facts than appear on the surface.

Before this reaches you, you will undoubtedly have received, if you have not already done so, by way of New-Orleans, full statistical accounts of the relative losses of the contending parties. But the severe, actual loss of the rebels in the battle, was not their greatest disappointment. Persons in this city, in the confidence of the rebel leaders, and having ample opportunities for information, acknowledge that the attack on Baton Rouge, was but the first act of the new Confederate programme for the repossession of the Mississippi Valley. Their apparent success in resisting, and, as they believe, finally compelling the abandonment of the siege of Vicksburgh, together with the slow progress of our armies in Virginia, has emboldened them in the belief that the entire territory which they have lost in the West may, by a strenuous effort, be regained.

The hope which has hitherto animated them, that by simply assuming the defensive, and indefinitely prolonging the war, they might at last attain their object by compelling European intervention, appears to have been finally given up. They now proclaim that their only hope of success lies in forcing on the war with such desperate energy, that the North, appalled by the magnitude of the task it has undertaken, and finding but barren victories within its grasp, shall withdraw from the contest and acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. Not satisfied with merely attempting to resist the advance of the Union armies, they intend to attack in detail, and cut off our isolated armies throughout the entire district which we have thus far succeeded in penetrating.

The attack on Baton Rouge was the first act of the programme. Had it succeeded, it would have been followed up immediately by an attack on New-Orleans. So well acquainted were Secessionists here with the plan, and so confident of its success, that when the first vague rumor reached us of a battle at Baton Rouge, heavy bets were offered in my hearing, that within fourteen days BRECKINRIDGE would have possession of New-Orleans, and Gen. BUTLER would be a prisoner. The repulse of BRECKINRIDGE, and the subsequent destruction of the *Arkansas*, on which they had confidently relied to neutralize the advantage which the presence of our gunboats had hitherto given us on the river, came upon them like a thunderbolt.

These two events have considerably deranged their plan of action in reference to the river; but I am afraid we are not without serious reasons for anxiety in regard to other points.

There appears to be little doubt that a strong attempt is being made to cut off and destroy our forces in East Tennessee. It is reported, and I think reliably, that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, with fifteen thousand infantry, twenty-four pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry, has moved northward from Knoxville into Southeastern Kentucky, thus cutting off the communications of Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, and placing him in an exceedingly precarious position. It is not known whether SMITH intends the capture of MORGAN, or another raid into Central Kentucky; but, whichever way he may turn, he is in a position to inflict a good deal of mischief before he can be reached with sufficient force to drive him back.

It is at the same time stated, with I know not how much correctness, that the rebels have destroyed the railroad communication between Nashville and Louisville, and that an attack is threatened upon Bowling Green.

It is more certain that BRAGG, at the head of a considerable force, is marching in the direction of Chattanooga, and that PRICE is massing another army at Tupelo, a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about fifty miles south of Corinth. There is great danger that BUELL's army, now scattered at various points, from Northeastern Alabama northward through Middle Tennessee, may be surrounded in such a manner as to compel him to surrender or to give battle at great disadvantage.

Guerrillas continue active and audacious in their movements throughout all this section. Yesterday morning a force of them, variously estimated at from three hundred to as many thousand, according to the terror or imagination of the spectator, entered the little town of Raleigh, a place about ten miles from this city, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Finding no cotton in the town, they proceeded on to within half a dozen miles of this city, but probably not deeming it best to show themselves to our pickets, they turned about and retraced their steps to Raleigh, after destroying several lots of cotton which they discovered on their way, and burning two small bridges near the latter town. It is also stated that they destroyed all the bridges over the Wolf and Hatchie Rivers, to the north and east of this city, with a view to prevent our cavalry from coming out in pursuit of them.

A band of these same gentry made an attempt to capture the steamer *Champion*, on her way to this city, a few miles below Hickman, on Tuesday morning last. Soon after daylight the boat was hailed by two or three men on the bank who desired to be taken on board, but the pilot of the *Champion* suspecting that all was not right, refused to come in shore. As soon as it became apparent that the boat would not land, a party of apparently one hundred or more sprang from the concealment in the bushes and fired a volley at her, of which between sixty and seventy shots struck the boat, but fortunately, although the boat was full of passengers, no one was injured, although one bullet penetrated and lodged in the pilot's bed, from which he had but a few moments before arisen.

The steamer *Hamilton Belle*, while attempting to procure a load of cotton a few miles above Helena last week, was several times fired into, but without inflicting any serious injury on any one.

The citizens of the country north and east of this city are highly indignant at the conduct of these guerrillas, and are reported to be organizing for mutual protection against their depredations. I think it will ere long be demonstrated that the authorization of these irresponsible bands of plunderers by the rebel Government was a bad blunder for themselves, and has done more to alienate the sympathies of the Southern people from their cause than all the other outrages which the JEFF. DAVIS Government has inflicted on its deluded followers.

STOCKBRIDGE.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Severe Storm—Temporary Interruption of Military Movements, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 25.

The storm has been so severe as to put a stop to all army movements. There have been no disasters, however, and the storm has subsided.

Following are the names of soldiers interred in the burying grounds at Chesapeake Hospital up to Aug. 25, 1862:

M. V. B. Smith, 1st New-York Battery.
Lewis E. Freeman, 1st New-York Battery.
L. Barrett, Co. A, 87th N.Y.
E. E. Davis, Co. F, 1st Minn.
Aaron Fell, Co. G, 57th Penn., died Aug. 13.
Lieut. J. B. Granby, Co. H, 24th Virginia.
S. G. Smith, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Hugh Dare, teamster, Salem, New-Jersey.
J. L. Strickland, Co. C, 24th Virginia.
P. Holland, Co. H, 72d N. Y.
H. Dexans, Co. C, 12th Mass.
H. F. Mills, Co. F, 2d Vt.
J. Mooreland, Co. G, 93d Pa.
A. Phillips, Co. G, 85th Pa.
C. Keesenger, Co. C, 5th Wis.
Geo. W. Moore, Co. H, 5th Wisconsin.
Peter Tyson, Co. G, 95th Pa.
Timothy Sullivan, Co. G, 70th N. Y., May 24.
N. H. Dewey, Co. H, 92d New-York.
Edward Cleveland, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
E. A. Smith, Co. B, 19th Wisconsin.
John Wright, Co. I, 34th N. Y., May 19.
G. Wright, Co. H, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, April 20.
Wm. Lannon, Co. I, 95th Pa., May 16.
John King, 5th Michigan.
Volney Miller, Co. K, 1st Berdan's S. S., April 18.
A. J. Snyder, Co. C, 72d New-York, April 16.
E. Ortell, Co. B, 73d New-York, May 17.
G. Smith, Co. G, 70th New-York, May 17.
Capt. J. Darragh, Co. D, 7th Michigan.
C. Parmer, Co. I, 7th Michigan, May 3.
E. Rumrill, Co. E, 4th Vermont, April 17.
Lieut. C. Powell, Co E, 98th New-York, May 12.
M. Andrews, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts, May 17.
C. C. Day, Co. B, 8th New-Jersey, May 14.
Joseph Older, Co. B, 1st Minnesota, April 13.
B. Starr, Co. B, 44th New-York, April 13.
C. F. Poinnan, Co. F, 18th Massachusetts, May 12.
John Gault, Co. H, 8th Penn. Cavalry, May 12.
Nelson Delorme, Co. C, 96th New-York, April 13.
A. Dewar, Co. E, 5th New-York, April 11.
A. M. Danchey, Co. I, 13th New-York, April 12.
Wm. Campbell, Co. H, 44th New-York, May 5.
E. D. Noyes, Co. H, 2d N. H.
J. Wyke, Co. G, 101st Penn.
S. Barber, Batt. B, 1st New-York, May 4.
Thomas Grugan, Co. B, 7th Michigan, April 23.
Thomas Pierce, 70th Penn.
Joel D. Farnham, Co. E, 11th Maine, May 1.
W. Farley, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania, April 8.
A. Smith, Co. C, 93d New-York, April 8.
E. F. Scruton, Co. G, 3d Vt., March 30.
A. Hildebrand, Co. G, 62d Pa., April 21.
Sergt. A. Zillan, Co. H, 55th New-York.
W. Stewart, Co. I, 16th Mass., Oct. 8, 1861.
James Rickert, Co. C, 98th Pa., Nov. 11, 1861.
Am. Hedglan, Co. C, 20th Ind.
Peter Schneider, Co. C, 98th Pennsylvania.
H. Shaw, Co. A, 49th N. Y.
G. Hunt, Co. G, 27th N. Y.
J. W. Graw, Co. C, 70th N. Y.
H. Mason, Co. F, 33d Pa.
E. A. Polley, Co. A, 14th U. S. I., July 16.
J. Kimble, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania Cav., May 21.
Nathaniel Wademan, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania, Feb. 26.
M. Jennings, Co. A, 37th New-York.
Thomas Halloran, 70th N. Y.
Corp. James F. Lane, Co. I, 5th Michigan.
Sergt. A. Bertram, Co. I, 1st Massachusetts.
Robert Hatch, Co. E, 8th N. Y.
Chas. Read, 1st Bat. N. Y.
D. D. Patrick, Excel. Brig.
R. Manies, 70th N. Y.
J. Williams, Co. B, 105th Pa.
G. Bartley, Co. B, 104th Pa.
Sergt. Peter Strickland, Co. A, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. J. Woodson, Co. I, 3d Va.
G. Presto, Co. A, 10th N. Y.
Corp. A. L. Brown, Co. A, 10th New-York, July 6.
David Andrews, Co. L, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
John or Robert McGuinis, 37th New-York.
Pat. Looman, 6th N. Y.
E. Boorman, 6th N. Y.
John Wyer, 72d New-York.
J. H. Freeland, Co. G, 5th N. J.
E. G. Barber, Co. H, 17th Va.
S. L. Rice, Co. B, 3d Mich.
P. Morris, Co. H, 73d N. Y.
J. B. Shophouse, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
H. D. Morgan, Co. D, 6th N. Y.
A. Doultaff, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
J. Nielucen, Co. D, 8th Va.
W. T. Colby, 1st U. S. Cav.
B. McMullen, blacksmith.
Pat. O'Brien, Bat. I, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. F, 26th Penn., Aug. 19.
G. H. Gallup, Co. A, 15 Massachusetts, died Aug. 6.
E. G. Pierce, Assistant Surgeon, 8th N. Y. Battery.
W. H. Askew, Co. I, 11th Wisconsin, died Aug. 6.
J. W. Williams, Co. C, 35th New-York, died Aug. 3.
J. W. Manner, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania.
M. E. Howell, Co. A, 24th Virginia, died July 26.
M. W. Briggs, Co. C, 24th Virginia, July 19.
Sergt. H. Dubois, Co. H, 7th New-York.
G. R. Brown, Co. G, 7th Pa.
Melville H. Gore.
Dennis Duffy, Co. C, 72d New-York.
J. McGovern, Co. A, 70th New-York.
C. B. Hart, Co. B, 85th New-York.
Henry Hensmann, Co. F, 4th New Jersey.
C. S. Hopkins, Co. B, 5th New-York, April 20.
Thos. C. Miller, 19th Wis.
C. H. Stevens, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cavalry, May 4.
Herman Squires, Battery F, Ohio, April 26.
Solomon Sias, Co. F, 74th New-York, May 18.
E. Savage, Co. E, 11th Me., April 19.
J. O. Conner, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, April 18.
Michael Orrigan, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey, May 16.
D. A. Hern, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts, May 14.
J. Onderkirk, Co. G, 44th New-York, April 18.
Stephen Brown, April 20.
P. Waring, Co. G, 4th Michigan, April 16.
A. Durfea, Co. I, 37th New-York, May 12.
J. Mitchell, Co. H, 31st Pennsylvania April 13.
M. Sullers, Co. K, 104th Pennsylvania.
T. Marony, Co. I, U. S. S., Whitehall, March 9.
George Garner, Co. H, 3d Michigan.
W. D. York, Co. D, 14th New-York, May 9.
Sergt. H. Rockwood, Co. H, 24th New-York, May 9.
J. W. McGowne, Co. B, 9th New-York, April 12.
H. O. Barnes, Co. I, 12th New-York, May 9.
W. Wait, Co. F, 3d Mich.
Jerome Averill, Battery B, 1st New-York, May 5.
M. Welton, Co. F, 56th N.Y.
J. Bentley, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania, April 12.
J. P. Newcomb, Co. H, 6th Vermont, April 19.
Geo. Kenyon, Co. F, 14th U. S. I., May 4.
G. F. White, Co. C, 44th New-York, April 10.
J. B. Kelley, Co. K, 11th Maine, April 9.
E. House, Co. I, 44th New-York, April 22.
Henry Ditsel, 31st Penn.
Cyrus L. Ripley, Co. I, 4th New-York, April 22.
Rufus P. Smith, Co. G, 5th Michigan, April 4.
Wm. Burford Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania, April 21.
Wm. McDonald, 99th N. Y., Sept. 28, 1861.
Wm. H. Annible, 99th N.Y., Sept. 27, 1861.
J. D. Rowland, Co. I, 20th Ind.
J. M. Rash, Co. C, 20th Ind.
F. M. Parker, Co. G, 20th Ind.
Sam'l O. H. Johnson, Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
Delos Dunsmore, Co. D, 81st New-York.
I. W. Miller, Co. K, 105th Pa.
Wm. Bradley, 100th Pa.
B. Foley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.
G. L. Rictor, Co. H, 77th N. Y.
M. Koenig, Co. H, 7th N. Y.
Michael Deer.
John R. Baur, Co. A, 103d Pennsylvania.
William Weber, Co. B, 73d New-York.
Francois Foreier, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
L. J. Sandon, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
Robt. Yeoman, Co. E, 74th New-York.
John Wygal, Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry, May 30, '62.
J. D. D. Harris, Co. H, 27th Pennsylvania, June 7.
P. Kerus, Co. F, 37th N. Y.
John Feeney, Co. K, 15th N. Y.
Lott Orr, Co. G, 49th Pennsylvania, Aug. 21.
Isaac Zimmerman, Co. H, 14th U. S. Inf., Aug. 19.
Jos. Gilson, Co C, 6th Vermont, Aug. 19.
Charles F. Taylor, Co. I, 100th N. Y., Aug. 17.
John Bishop, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, Aug. 17.
D. C. Hughes, Co. F, 11th Va.
Chas. C. Lehming, 6th N. Y.
J. Phelan, Co. F, 5th Mich.
John French, Co. I, 72d N. Y.
A. W. Heaton, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
W. G. Leake, Co. K, 6th N. Y.
Ben. F. Lee, Co. C, 2d Mich.
J. Cummings, Co. K, 37th New-York.
Geo. Deaeiss, Co. I, 105th Pa.
J. Fenney, Co. K, 105th Pa.
A. C. Price, Co. A, 56th N. Y.
V. A. Polley, Co. B, 57th Pa.
G. W. White, Co. A, U. S. I.
Henry Gerard, Co. G, 72d Penn., Aug. 19.
David Bedelcon, Co, H, 102d Penn., Aug. 20.
Chas. Ketchum, Co. I, 72d New-York, Aug. 22.

This list includes all the names of soldiers buried in the Chesapeake Hospital burial-grounds, except about fifty rebels, who are buried promiscuously among our soldiers.

Sixty-Ninth Home Again.

Gen. CORCORAN, with his "bully boys" of the gallant Sixty-ninth, will be here to-day. God bless them! It is understood that the regiment is returning home to reorganize for the war, and to be a portion of the Irish Legion which Gen. CORCORAN proposes raising immediately. In consideration of this fact the Common Council will pay them the unprecedented compliment of escorting them to the City Hall, from Jersey City, in a body, on foot, bearing their municipal staves of office. The Committee on National Affairs intend to pay the same honor to any of our three months regiments returning home with a view of reorganizing for further service in the field. The members of the Common Council are to meet at the City Hall at noon, to-day.

The regiment is expected to reach the Park in time to participate in the doings of the great mass meeting, and that their presence will add enthusiasm to the gathering, and stimulate the ardor of givers and enlisters, who can doubt?

There will probably be no formal welcome of this regiment, though the spontaneous popular welcome will be something wonderful.

The following is the latest dispatch in relation to the Sixty-ninth:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1862.

Alderman Terrence Farley, Chairman, &c.

The Sixty-ninth will arrive in the city about 1 o'clock Wednesday. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The following dispatch was sent off yesterday afternoon:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.

Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia:

SIR: I will thank you to inform Gen. CORCORAN that it is desired that the Sixty-ninth Regiment may arrive at Jersey City to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be met by the Common Council and military, and escorted to the mass meeting at the City Hall. GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Arrived—Brig *J. W. Spencer*, from Trinidad. She collided on Sunday, off Barnegat, with bark *West Wind*, for New-Orleans from New-York, and both put into the breakwater for repairs. The *Spencer* is bound to New-York. Her repairs cost $1,500, and the bark's $500.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

RECRUITING IN THE STATE.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

A dispatch was received to-day by Col. J. E. McMAHON, who is raising an Irish regiment here, from Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN, saying that Gov. MORGAN had consented that McMAHON's regiment should be recruited for CORCORAN's brigade.

The One-Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Col. CHAPIN, has now nearly 900 men, and expect to leave for Washington the last of this week. They are impatiently waiting their uniforms, &c. This regiment is composed of the finest material, both as regards men and officers.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

There is tremendous enthusiasm here in filling up the Fourth Oswego Regiment, Col. (late Senator) WARNER. Over 500 men are already enrolled. An entire fire company, mainly Irishmen, have enlisted.

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment left for the seat of war this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, *via* the Norwich route.

Great preparations are making for the war meeting on the Common to-morrow afternoon. The various societies, trade unions, &c., of the city, will join in the procession, which will march through the principal streets. EDWARD EVERETT, Gov. ANDREWS, and other distinguished speakers will address the assembly.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. CORCORAN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Col. Peter McDermott, No. 446 Broadway, New-York:

You are authorized to proceed with the enlistment of volunteers for your regiment as one of my brigade. The Governor has given his assent. Will arrive on Wednesday with the Sixty-ninth.

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brigadier-General.

A CALL FOR SHARPSHOOTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT BERDAN'S U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Aug. 7, 1862.

To the Sharpshooters in the Loyal States:

Through the casualties of war my corps has been somewhat reduced, and if the ranks were full, the corps would be inadequate to the constant demand for sharpshooters for detached service. It has been found extremely difficult to recruit for this corps by the ordinary mode, as but very few good riflemen could be found in any one locality, and as recruiting officers have been confined to particular localities, the following Army Order, just issued, will, I trust, remedy the difficulty:

"All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the General Dépôt for the State or District, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In all such cases, enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded, as directed in General Order No. 105, of 1861."

I have fourteen hundred new Sharp's rifles, with double triggers, made expressly for this corps, on hand; also nine hundred Colt's rifles—and I am unwilling to believe that in this, our country's great struggle for National existence, the sharpshooters of the North will allow them to remain idle.

If you come, you will be used as light troops or sharpshooters, as the Commanding General may direct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv't, H. BERDAN,
Colonel Commanding U. S. Sharpshooters.

Newspapers will please copy.

RECEPTION OF CAPT. DOWNEY.

A Banquet at the St. Nicholas—Speeches by Capt. Downey, Alderman Farley, Councilman Lent, Chief Engineer Decker, Capt. Jenkins and others.

The firemen having had their reception of the brave Capt. DOWNEY, of the Ellsworth Zouaves, just returned from Southern captivity, the Municipal authorities in turn gave a banquet in honor of the same gentleman, last evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, occupied the head of the table. On his right were Capt. DOWNEY, the guest of the evening; Gen. ANTHON, Chief Engineer DECKER, Fire Commissioner WILSON, Alderman MITCHELL and Councilman LONG. On his left were Alderman SMITH; Lieut.-Col. JENKINS, of the Ninety-ninth New-York; Councilman LENT, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Esq., and others. The tables were filled with members of Engine Company No. 34, and many gentlemen of note in the Government of the City. The tables were loaded with one of the St. Nicholas' best collations, to which good appetites did full justice. The ornaments consisted of flowers, several Hibernian harps, and fancy confectionery pieces. Although nominally commencing at 8 o'clock, the feast did not begin until near 10, and the hour-hand was fast approaching 11 before the cloth was removed, and Alderman TERENCE FARLEY announced the first regular toast—"The President of the United States"—which drew forth three glorious cheers and a tiger.

Councilman LENT responded in a patriotic speech, replete with eloquent praise of our Chief Magistrate. He paid a special tribute to the President's moral courage, and the fact that his most ardent supporters were in the ranks of his political opponents. [Cheers.]

"The Governor of the State of New-York," was the next toast, to which Mr. GEORGE W. BUNGAY, of the New-York *Tribune*, responded in a soul-stirring panegyric on the Empire State, its history, its material wealth, its wonderful resources, and, above all, its patriotism—a patriotism not unfitly represented by the New-York Fire Department.

"The Municipality of the City of New-York," was fitly responded to by the Ex-President of the Councilmen, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Esq., who took occasion to vindicate the good name of the present Common Council, and, especially, its patriotism.

"Our Guest," the fourth regular toast, brought a dozen rousing cheers for Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, "the bravest of the brave."

Alderman FARLEY read the following sentiment offered by Gen. CORCORAN by telegraph: "May the country always find as firm a supporter and the Fire Department as illustrious a representative as Capt. DOWNEY." [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF CAPT. DOWNEY.

Capt. DOWNEY, after the tremendous cheering had subsided, said if ever a man felt proud of his friends he felt proud now. He was not in the habit of making speeches. ["Go ahead, JACK.] He had always been in a position to do work. He believed he had always worked to the satisfaction of his employers, no matter who they were. He thought it his duty as a fireman and citizen to go with Col. ELLSWORTH. [Applause.] He had performed his duty as a New-York fireman to the best of his ability. [Cheers.] Certainly this demonstration was unexpected, for he had only done his duty as a New-York fireman ought to do. [Applause.] His imprisonment was nothing when compared with the cause in which he suffered. [Applause.] He had heard little said of the citizen prisoners of the South. He had been in jail with over 248 of these prisoners of the South, who were put into jail for their truthfulness to the Union. They daily refused to take the oath of allegiance. He would enumerate the family of Mr. TYLER, of Fairfax County, Virginia, and Mr. ROBINSON and others, who had daily refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The sufferings of those men were terrible, but they were firm in their faith to the Union. In conclusion, Capt. DOWNEY renewed his thanks for the compliment, expressed his surprise, and reiterated his willingness to undergo like suffering again.

"Gen. Corcoran" was next toasted, and Lieut.-Col. JENKINS, a fellow-prisoner of Gen. CORCORAN, responded.

"The Fire Department of the City of New-York" was responded to in a neat speech by Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER, who was, in conclusion, rewarded with three cheers.

"The Volunteer Firemen of the City of New-York" was responded to by Fire Commissioner WM. H. WILSON, whose eloquent tribute to the New-York Firemen drew forth universal applause.

"The Army and Navy," after six lusty cheers by all present, was responded to by Gen. W. H. ANTHON, while he did not depart from his text, spoke inspiring words of appreciation of the services of Capt. DOWNEY and his compatriots, living and dead. He urged the most patriotic and self-sacrificing efforts of all to push forward the good work of putting down this causeless rebellion. [Applause.] He hoped the spirit of the firemen would be emulated, and, that not waiting for a draft, all classes would furnish their quota for the war. His speech was received with uproarious applause.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. ANTHON read the following letter from Mayor OPDYKE:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 26, 1862.

Terence Farley, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that prior engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being present at the social gathering at the St. Nicholas to-night, at the invitation of the Committee of the Common Council, to meet Capt. DOWNEY and welcome him on his return from captivity. The invitation did not reach me until this evening, after I had made a positive engagement in another direction. I beg you to make my apology to the gallant Captain and his friends, and to assure them that it would have afforded me unaffected pleasure to have joined them on the festive occasion, and to have united in the deserved tribute to one of our brave defenders. Very truly yours, GEORGE OPDYKE.

"The Press," was responded to by the representative of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Engine Company No. 34" was the next toast, and was greeted with equal enthusiasm to that which its predecessor had met. Mr. JAMES MILLER replied in an appropriate address. He recalled the fact that while Capt. DOWNEY was a member of Engine Company No. 34, DAVID C. BRODERICK was also a member. [Applause.

Mr. McMADDIGAN favored the company with a model Dutch speech, and its antithesis, an Irish song.

After further songs, speeches and volunteer toasts, the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Terrible Barbarities Practiced by the Savages—Proclamation of the Governor.

The St. Paul *Pioneer*, of Aug. 22, publishes a number of documents, detailing the particulars of the recent raids upon the frontier by the Indians. Under date of Fort Ridgley, Aug. 20, Mr. A. J. VAN VORHIS writes:

"It is well known that dissatisfaction has existed in the various tribes for some weeks past, in consequence of the delay of the Government in making the annual payment; but no one dreamed of a well organized and systematically arranged outbreak, embracing tribes which have ever been hostile to each other. This fact, in connection with circumstances which have come to my knowledge within the past few days, convince me that it is a part of the plan of the great rebellion. The Government will be convinced of this fact, should it prove that this is a systematized raid all along the border, from Pembina to the Missouri River.

The party attending Mr. WYCOFF, Acting Superintendent—who was on his way to the Upper Sioux Agencies to the annual payment—met a messenger about six miles from this place, on Monday morning, announcing an outbreak at the Lower Sioux Agency, and the murder of all the whites in the vicinity, except the few who had made their escape. Upon our arrival here, we found the statement confirmed. Upon learning the facts, Capt. MARSH immediately set out for the Agency, with forty-five men of his command—leaving some twenty at the garrison. In the evening, seventeen of his men returned. At the ferry opposite the Agency, Capt. MARSH encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire upon him. After a few volleys, a large body of Indians, ambushed in his rear, also opened upon him immediately, killing a number of his men. A retreat was attempted, in which it was thought expedient to make a crossing of the river. While in the water a volley was fired upon Capt. MARSH, who immediately went down. Beside the Captain, three sergeants and four corporals are known to be killed, and a large number of his command. Up to this time but four additional soldiers have returned—three of them mortally wounded.

Monday night was a night of anxiety and peril to the little band at this garrison. Every man became a soldier, and every precaution was taken to protect the fort. Lieut. GERE, of Company B, did all in his power, whose efforts were seconded by every civilian. The lights of burning buildings and grain stacks lighted the entire horizon. Escaped citizens came in during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible for the imagination to conceive or appreciate. Mothers come in rags and barefooted, whose husbands and children had been slaughtered before their eyes. Children come, who witnessed the murder of their parents or their burning in their own houses. Every specie of torture and barbarity the imagination can picture, seems everywhere to have been resorted to. I am no alarmist and would not excite the public mind; but these things are *true*, and unless met with the most energetic and thorough resistance by Government and people, God only knows when the end will be. Our entire frontier border will be sacrificed unless immediate assistance is given.

On Monday morning a messenger was dispatched for the company under Lieut. SHEEHAN, of Company C, stationed at Fort Ripley, who had been here some weeks with his command, awaiting the payment, but who had been ordered back to Ripley on Saturday. He was overtaken twelve miles from this place. With commendable promptness, he immediately turned back, and arrived here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, making a forced march with his gallant men of forty-two miles in the incredibly short space of nine hours. Never a set of gallant men were received with more heartfelt gratitude than the command of Lieut. SHEEHAN. Men and women and children expressed their gratitude with tears and blessings upon them all. The first movement of Lieut. SHEEHAN, tired and worn out as he was, was to examine the picket posts and take prompt and energetic steps to strengthen his position. The little squads of Indians who had been skulking about the groves and bluffs adjacent, were immediately shelled and dispersed by Sergeant JONES.

Last evening Major GALBRAITH, who was on his way to Fort Snelling with fifty recruits and had reached St. Peter, arrived—having learned the state of affairs and secured arms at that place. We now have about 250 armed men, and can hold the post against any probable contingency, but with this force, no assistance can be given the suffering thousands all around us. One or two regiments should be dispatched with proper equipments—otherwise this border will be desolated.

The roads between here and the Agency, and in the direction of New-Ulm, are lined with murdered men, women and children. From three to four hundred citizens are now in these barracks, claiming protection, five of whom are wounded, two of them children of six or eight years of age.

The hospital is already filled. Dr. MULLER, the post Surgeon, is doing all that his acknowledged skill can suggest for their relief.

P. S.—The enemy is now advancing in force from the north, and the cannon and howitzers are playing upon them.

THE MURDERS NEAR NEW-ULM.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug 22.

Mr. JOHN J. PORTER, of Mankato, a member of the last Legislature, arrived in this city yesterday on a mission to the Governor from the citizens of that place, to procure arms for their defence. Mr. PORTER gives us the following reliable news of the murders near New-Ulm:

On Monday morning the people of Mankato heard of the first murder of the Indian outrages, but having been previously alarmed without cause, many disbelieved the reports. A meeting was called, however, and Mr. PORTER, Mr. DUKES and Mr. TATE were appointed a committee to go to New-Ulm, and ascertain the truth as to the reported murders.

Mr. PORTER arrived at New-Ulm on Tuesday morning, and found the people making preparations to bury five persons who had been murdered between the Agency and the town, and that others were being constantly brought in, their bodies most horribly mutilated.

Mr. PORTER went into a room and saw four wounded persons, likewise mutilated, in the agonies of death. They were cut with hatchets in the head, arms, &c. One little girl was cut across the face, breast and side; a little boy was dreadfully cut up; also, a middle-aged woman.

In an adjoining room, Mr. PORTER saw a child with its head cut off, and sixteen other gashes upon its person, and eleven others similarly mutilated, most of whom, it was thought, would soon expire. Their names Mr. PORTER did not obtain. They were mostly Germans. Mr. PORTER was informed that forty persons had been killed in the neighborhood, and it was supposed that not less than two hundred had been killed, whose bodies had not been recovered.

The only persons known to have escaped from the agency are J. REYNOLDS, of Shakopee, D. C. MARVIN, of St. Paul, and the child of Dr. HUMPHREYS.

When Mr. PORTER left New-Ulm—2 P. M. Tuesday—the people were fully aware of their danger, but had resolved to defend the town to the last. The women were taking care of the wounded, but all the men were in the street, drilling with such arms as they possessed. A portion of them had fowling-pieces and rifles, and others were learning the bayonet exercise with pitchforks. Mr. PORTER promised to make their situation known, and returned to Mankato.

On his way down, Mr. PORTER was overtaken by a man who left New-Ulm at a later hour, and reported that the Indians attacked the town at about 5 o'clock the same afternoon, and had burned five buildings on the outskirts, including the brewery. The Indians numbered about two hundred, and were mounted on ponies. Firing was going on, and several citizens were seen to fall, but no Indians. The people were all gathered in the thickest settled part of the village, and had barricaded the streets. This is the latest news from New-Ulm.

Mr. PORTER got one hundred stand of arms from the Governor, and they will be shipped to Mankato this morning.

TROUBLE WITH THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

There are reports of a serious outbreak among the Chippewa Indians. It is said that a plan was laid by them to capture Mr. WALKER, the Agent, and that he received information of it in time to get out of their way. It is also said that he thought it would be a piece of brilliant strategy to take HOLE-IN-THE-DAY as a hostage for the good conduct of the rest of the tribe, and that HOLE-IN-THE-DAY got wind of this, and attempted to escape with some of his wives. He crossed the river, and when he arrived on the opposite bank, the soldiers who were detailed to take him appeared in sight. HOLE-IN-THE-DAY drew his pistol, according to the report of the soldiers, and fired, and was answered by a volley. He fell, and rising, limped a few rods, and fell again, and was removed by the Indians.

News of this affair and other indications of trouble were dispatched to Indian Commissioner DOLE and Superintendent THOMPSON, who were encamped a short distance from St. Cloud, and they immediately broke up their camp and came into town.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ST. PAUL, Aug. 21, 1862.

The Sioux Indians upon our Western frontier have risen in large bodies, attacked the settlements, and are murdering men, women and children. The rising appears concerted, and extends from Fort Ripley to the southern boundary of the State.

In this extremity I call upon the militia of the Valley of the Minnesota, and the counties adjoining the frontier, to take horses, and arm and equip themselves, taking with them subsistence for a few days, and at once report, separately or in squads, to the officer commanding the expedition now moving up the Minnesota River to the scene of hostilities. The officer commanding the expedition is clothed with full power to provide for all exigencies that may arise.

Measures will be taken to subsist the forces so raised.

This outbreak must be suppressed, and in such manner as will forever prevent its repetition.

I earnestly urge upon the settlers of the frontier that while taking all proper precautions for the safety of their families and homes, they will not give way to any unnecessary alarm. A regiment of infantry, together with 300 cavalry, have been ordered to their defence, and with the voluntary troops now being raised, the frontier settlements will speedily be placed beyond danger. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The latest news from New-Ulm is to Saturday night. This village is nearly burnt up.

An arrival from Crow Wing direct brings intelligence that HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, the great Chippewa chief, issued a proclamation that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians after Tuesday, and warning the whites to leave the country before that time.

HOLE-IN-THE-DAY sends a dispatch to Commissioner DOLE and Judge COOPER to come up and make a treaty. The Chippewa Agent, WALKER, against whom complaints have been made by the Chippewas, is reported to have committed suicide in a fit of insanity. The Chippewa difficulty following so close upon the Sioux raid causes great alarm. The northern part of the State is making earnest application for military aid.

Dispatches from Col. SIBLEY, of the 25th, say he had arrived at St. Peters on the 22d, and had been actively engaged in affording all the aid possible to the beleaguered villagers.

Major FOWLER, with 50 mounted men, made a reconnoissance on the Fort Ridgely route, the previous morning, and returned to St. Peters at 3 o'clock the morning of the 25th. He brings the bodies of some women, killed within twenty miles of St. Peters, and reports the destruction of property as beyond calculation.

The Indians attacked New-Ulm on Saturday. The fight continued till late in the evening. Nothing has been heard from there since.

Gov. SIBLEY asks for a full regiment to be at once sent up, armed and equipped, and thinks they and still more will be needed before the Indians are subdued. He thinks they have four or five thousand warriors to meet, sooner or later.

L. A. EVANS, Mayor of St. Cloud, writes to the Governor that a committee of reliable citizens, appointed to visit the scene of the recently reported murders, had just returned. They went as far as Painesville, and found some two hundred in the vicinity of that place murdered.

Painesville petititions to the Governor to protect their lives and property.

In Stearns, Meeker and Monongahela Counties many persons have been driven from their homes, leaving their crops but partially harvested.

Arrivals at this city from New-Ulm report the usual horrible scenes, too shocking to recount.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 24th says a careful consideration of the evidence accumulated so far forces the conviction of the influence of white men at the bottom of the Indian massacres. For weeks past white men and Missourians have been among them. The facts that remote tribes like the Yanktounaes and Cut Heads are moving in concert with the Sioux, and that a large force attacked a fortified artillery post like Fort Ridgeley, which is an attack without precedent in Indian history; and that the Indians are butchering missionaries who have spent their lives among them, and who would in ordinary disturbances possess great influence over them, forces us to the conclusion that this outbreak is a part of a deliberately concerted plan, its purpose being to embarrass and distract the General Government by alarming it for the safety of the frontier, and requiring the retention here of a large number of troops who might otherwise be differently engaged.

Departure of George N. Saunders for Europe with Rebel Dispatches.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The gentleman supposed to be WM. L. YANCEY who arrived here the other day in a very dirty disguise, was not Mr. YANCEY, but the redoubtable GEO. N. SAUNDERS, who is supposed to be a bearer of dispatches from the rebel Government to Europe.

Mr. SAUNDERS sailed in the steamship *Jura*, which sailed on Saturday from Quebec for Liverpool. He left Richmond on the 11th inst.

From Nassau—Yellow Fever.

The British bark *Astoria*, of Liverpool, Capt. SAUNDERS, from Nassau, N. P., Aug. 9, with salt and coal, bound to Quebec, put into this port in consequence of the Captain, Second Mate and four men having died on the passage of yellow fever. Their deaths occurred as follows: Died, Aug. 22, WILLIAM BRUCE, Captain, of Frazerboro', Scotland, aged 40. Aug. 15, DAVID STUART, seaman, of Dundee, W. EDGAR, seaman, of Dundee; 18th, W. MORRIS, seaman, of Dundee; 17th, L. LAMB, second officer. The vessel is in the Lower Quarantine.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 25.

The French corvette *Galatine*, 25 guns and 250 men, having recently cruised to Mazatlan and Acapulco, has returned.

Trade from first hands is exceedingly quiet. There is a moderate jobbing trade.

Arrived, ship *Mary*, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The whole business portion of Jackson, in Amadas County, was burned on the 23d. Two thousand people were rendered homeless. Loss $400,000; very little insurance.

Movements of Gen. Wilcox.

LONDON, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Gen. WILCOX and party arrived here this afternoon by Great Western Railway, *en route* for Detroit. They remain over night and proceed by special train in the morning, arriving in Detroit at 2 P. M.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull, at $1 10@$1 12½ for fair to choice Winter, mostly $1 10 @$1 11. CORN quiet. WHISKY firm; sales 200 bbls., 32c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 15¾c. on Wheat, and 13¾c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour; 171,000 bush. Wheat; 86,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Oats; 4,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 69,000 bush. Wheat; 94,000 bush. Corn; 36,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR is in good demand; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $5, for Extra State. WHEAT opened 1c. lower, but closed firmer; sales in the morning, 4,500 bushels Winter Red Indiana at $1 19; and 3,500 No. 2 Chicago Spring, out of condition, on private terms. CORN held at 49c. for choice Illinois; 48c. offered; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS—steady. Flour, 37c., Wheat, 10c., Corn, 8¾c., to New-York. *Imports*—13,500 bushels Wheat, 14,600 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT, 94½c.@95c. for No. 1, and 80c. for No. 2. CORN, 34¾c. OATS active, at 36½c. *Receipts*—4,300 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 261,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—7,600 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm. Exchange and gold unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, at 93c.@97c. *Receipts*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bush. Wheat. FREIGHTS unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS.—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Jolly times for the little folks, and merry times for older ones. Gen. Tom Thumb and Com. NUTT at all hours in their great prize exhibitions, at 11, 3 and 8 o'clock. The inimitable farce company at 3 and 8 o'clock. The brilliantly colored fish at all hours. Who ever heard of such an exhibition for a quarter?

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 26.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Southampton and Hamburg*—Thomas May, lady and 4 children, G. W. Latz and lady, I. Bloom, H. Drucker, T. Flamme, A. Schmidt, G. Schonbar, Max Erlebach and lady, C. Wierse, L. Lehn, A. Heyl, Julie Heymann, H. Thiele, Miss Elisabeth Rau, O. Von Dear, Mr. Rummel and lady, G. Alleaume.

In brig Clarence, from Savanna la Mar—W. Dofour, T. Vivan, T. Morris.

In bark Fanny, from Key West—J. Davis and daughter, Miss L. Dessisler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 22 | Sun sets.... 6 41 | Moon sets.... 7 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 01 | Gov. Island. 9 50 | Hell Gate.... 11 1[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, Morton, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Barks Union, Tripp, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Bertha, (Pruss.,) Eckert, Waterford, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Osmanli, Flanders, New-Orleans, W. J. Dewey & Co.

Brigs Sarah Flagg, Rundell, Tarragona, Giro & Francia; Time, (Br.,) Roy, Lingan, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Sarah, Benson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steam gunboat Unadilla, W. Collins, Commander, Port Royal Aug. 20, and Delaware Breakwater the 26th, at 6:30 P. M.

U. S. steam transport Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg Aug. 9, via Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 378 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived off the Battery at 12½ A. M. Aug. 14, off Scilly, spoke Bremen steamship New-York, hence for Bremen. 14th, lat. 50, lon. 8, spoke Meckig. brig Hebe, bound W.; 17th, lat. 48, lon. 28, spoke English bark Sir Charles Napier, bound W.; 22d, lat. 47, lon. 4[illegible] 24, spoke English steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool; 25th, lat. 41 25, lon. 65 45, passed Hamburg steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg; same day, lat. 41, lon. 67, saw Meckig. ship Johanna Kepler.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer George C. Collins, Thrasher, Hartford, Conn., with troops.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Victoria, Stinson, London and Isle of Wight July 18, with mdse. and 35 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley. Had strong westerly winds to lon. 48, since light variable winds, with fog. Aug. 13, lat. 43 30, lon. 50 15, passed a large iceberg.

Ship Albion, Williams, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. and 182 passengers to Wm. Tyson.

Bark Astoria, (Br., of Liverpool,) Saunders, Nassau, N. P., Aug. 9, with salt and coal; is bound to Quebec; put into this port in consequence of the captain, second mate and four men having died on the passage, of yellow fever; their names are: Died Aug. 22, Wm. Bruce, captain, of Frazerboro, Scotland, aged 40 years; Aug. 15, David Stuart, seaman, of Dundee; W. Edgar, seaman, of Dundee; 18th, W. Morris, seaman, of Dundee; 17th, L. Lamb, second officer. The vessel is in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Col. James Scott, (Br.,) Sinclair, Providence, in ballast to master.

Bark Fanny, Herrick, Key West 14 ds., with cotton to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Clarence, (Br., of Bridgetown,) Brandford, Savanna la Mar July 25, with logwood to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Onward, (Br., of Plymouth, Eng.,) Shilston, Augadilla, P. R., 19 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Benjamin Delano, Baxter, Rio Grande July 1, with hides and wool to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Antoinette, (Span.,) Esteve, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Yznaga del Valle & Co.

Schr. Oriental, (Br.,) Dolley, Manzanilla 29 ds., with cedar, mahogany, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Aug. 12, 2[illegible] miles W. of Havana, struck on a coral reef, but got off again without any material damage.

Schr. Mamora, Smith, Providence 2 ds., in ballast, bound to Elizabethport.

SAILED—U. S. transports Haze, for Newbern, N. C.; Virginia, for Washington City.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., and light.

Below.

Ship New-Orleans.—(By pilot boat Mary Williams.)
Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool July 1[illegible], with mdse. to Williams & Guion.
Ship Creole, Hewett, Londonderry July 26.
Ship Alex. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool July 22.
Ship George Hurlbut, Mason, Liverpool July 26.
Ship Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool July 17.
Also a bark, with Hargous & Co.'s signal, and 1 brig.

Miscellaneous.

The transport Jersey Blue is at Pier No. 12, North River, taking in cattle and subsistence stores, and a number of troops, invalids—will sail this evening for Newbern, N. C.

The transport James S. Green, at Pier No. 9, North River, is loading oats for Washington City. The schr. O. F. Hawley, at the same pier, is loading ordnance stores for Fortress Monroe.

The steamer Gulke, at Pier No. 12, North River, is loading subsistence stores for Beaufort.

Spoken, &c.

City of Baltimore—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Aug. 24, 50 miles S. W. from Nantucket Shoals.

Medora—bark, from Norfolk for Demerara, Aug. 25 50, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, July 1, brig Water Lilly, from New-York, just arr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

FIEMAS.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Cleanse the body and the blood.
Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.
In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and withal so mild and easy that they give no trouble.
GET NEW STYLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.
READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.
ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON.
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT my wife, Mary Magraw, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and that I will repudiate any debt or debts contracted by her.
JAMES MAGRAW.